OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,156—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 9 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Apl.	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903		
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly nearly on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY, TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel to sail on or about the 29th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	24th Apr 1901
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May "
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA		4,251	27th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 66, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 22nd April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 25th April, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingа, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st April, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,940 tons, on or about 22nd April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles........................ " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	21st Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

THE POPULAR RESORT.
GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A là Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHTS OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHTS OF ASIA
and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL;

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE, OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given in the

NEW CONVENT SCHOOL, WODEHOUSE ROAD,

ON TUESDAY, 26TH APRIL, at 6 P. M.

BAND of ST. MARY'S COLLEGE in Attendance.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 1 a Ticket.

THE SAME PERFORMANCE will be held

ON SATURDAY, 23RD APRIL, at 4 P. M

For Children 8 As. a Ticket.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "SILESIA," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "HOHENFELS," No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 21st April, 1904.

GYMKHANA NOTICE.

MAIDAN QUESTION.—As the POLO COMMITTEE have not had time to consider the Cricketers' report, the meeting to be held at the Gymkhana is POSTPONED.

D. N. GRAHAM,
Honorary, Secretary, Polo.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

ON and after THURSDAY, the 21st instant, and until further notice the retail price of this Company's Ice sold at the Factory, Mody Bay, will be THREE PIES a POUND.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 19th April, 1904.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 152 of 1904.

Re WASANTRAO MADHOWRAO, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed has been adjudged to have committed an act of INSOLVENCY under Sec. 8 of the Act XI & XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days file a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act—Dated this 20th day of April, 1904.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

WE have THIS DAY APPOINTED Messrs. NANSEE KHAIRAZ & Co., Khoja Mohla, Mandvia, and 1. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, TO SELL KEROSINE OIL in Bulk, in Tins and in Cases of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
C. F. MEYER,
Attorney.

Bombay, April 16th, 1904.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1904, at 2-15 P. M., to transact the following business:

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1903.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To approve of the appointment made by the Board, of Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim as a Director in place of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim resigned.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th April to the 9th May, 1904, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th April, 1904.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1904, at 2 P. M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors, Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To approve of the appointment made by the Board, of Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim as a Director in place of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim resigned.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To approve of the appointment made by the Board, of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., as Auditors during the unexpired portion of the year in place of Messrs Ferguson & Irvine.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 25th April to the 9th May, 1904, both days inclusive.

By Order.
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th April, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION,)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1904, for the SUPPLY of

143 TONS BOARDS TEAK WAGON, LINING.

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of Teak required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel,

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items, on the same Tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. B. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th April, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
28, Broadway, MADRAS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A SENSATIONAL WORK.

(English Translation of "Aus einer Kleinen Garnison.")

THE NOVEL SUPPRESSED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

LIFE IN A GARRISON TOWN.

BY LIEUT. BILSE.

Paper, Re. 1-12. Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

The Author of this work is still in prison and his family had to disown him on account of the odium attaching to anyone showing sympathy with, or even remaining passively indifferent to, a crime against the all-powerful militarism which characterises the Germany of to-day.

Although the book was only published in Germany, last September and suppressed November 11th, 1903, it is estimated that over half a million copies have been sold in Germany, Austria and France.

Beside being a valuable document, the book holds the reader from cover to cover. It deals frankly with the evils of military life, the brutality of the German Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, and also with the immorality of both the officers and their wives. No trial and punishment have created such a sensation since the Dreyfus case.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS OF 1904.

THE EXAMINATIONS for the London Chamber of Commerce Certificates are UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED, and will be held on MAY 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1904.

All Candidates should inform the Undersigned of their private address.

M. HESKETH,
Principal, Elphinstone High School, and Local Secretary London Chamber of Commerce Examinations.

Elphinstone High School, Bombay, 20th April, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets........................ Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.............. Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.

(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;

(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.

(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

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They are self adjusting
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They are always Horizontal
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Reserved Fund ... ... " 16,00,000
Uncalled Capital ... ... " 5,00,000

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Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

Per Annum.
For 2 Years... — — — 5 per cent.
" 1 Year ... — — — 4½ "
" 6 Months — — — 4 "
" 3 " — — — 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

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J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
18 Great Winchester Street, E. C.

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HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

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Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point.
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Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy.
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Zanzibar,
Mombassa

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Calcutta,
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Medan, Deli (Sumatra),
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.................. 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

[illegible] CURRENT ACCOUNT [illegible] DEPOSITS, at terms to be learnt on application.

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Manager.

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FIXED DEPOSITS—
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9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

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Manager.

Bombay, 13th July, 1903.

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Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
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YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
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Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annuals from 1879 to 1900 (all these are out of print and are selling from ten shillings to two pounds each).............................	30 0
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AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902	£ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902	£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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NEW POLICIES IN 1902 ISSUED FOR	£2,337,000
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The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the [illegible] existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 19.

SECURITIES—		
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-2	= +1-4
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-2	= +1-1
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 5-8	= −1-8
3 months hence	24 9-16	= −1-8
Spot in New York	53 3-8	= −1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·44 1-4	= −1-2
New York Demand	4·87 1-2	= +1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 1-2 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	1 7-8 per cent	= do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3-8. M.-J. steady.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 30 A.-M. Done.
White Delhi 29 1-2 A.-M. Buyers. } Quiet.

RAPESEED—
Brown 29 5-8. A.-M. Sellers. Dull.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-8.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firmer. Total sales 5,000. Spot 7·92 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 28,000. Arrivals closed steady.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
7·56	7·53	7·50
+3	+3	+4
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·46	7·21	6·54
+3	+2	−1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·24	6·16	6·14
−2	−2	−2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	11,000
Do. last year	19,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do Continent	Nil

In New York—

Spot	14·10+10
Futures, month of July	14·03+11
Do. do. December	11·51+3

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 1-8
Futures, month of July	14·38 +19
Do. do. Oct.	11·48 + 2
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 19th April, 1904:—

Cotton	14,721 bales.
Wheat	31,578 cwts.
Linseed	31,113 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	12,851 "
Gingellyseed	6,342 "
Poppyseed	7,726 "
Groundnuts	889 "
Castorseed	3,438 "
Rice	10,382 "
Myrabollams	10,209 "
Cottonseed	6,614 "
Mowraseed	12 "
Gram	1,976 "
Jcowar	6,178 "
Maize	1,150 "

BOMBAY, APRIL 20.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steadier.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 4-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	125
Shanghai	30	do	do	172
Japan	30	do	do	146

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 98-3
1st Settlement 2nd May	" 98-2

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	14th April	3½	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	14th April	5	do
Bank of Madras do	22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	s.	p.
Linseed.—Tone dull			
Ready	5	3	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	13	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	5	5	0
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	19	4	0

WHEAT.—Tone dull.

Pissi, 91 per cent	Rs. 29-0
Club, No. 1	Rs. 28 8
Hard Red	Rs. 24-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated bales	5,000
Imports bales	6,000

Apl-May	May-June.	June.-July.
7·66	7·63	7·60
+10	+10	+10
July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct
7 56	7·31	6·61
+10	+10	+7
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·31	6·23	6·21
+7	+7	+7

COTTON.—The market is steady with official prices unchanged. The enquiry is limited, and business is chiefly confined to the adjustment of contracts for delivery on 25th instant.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	250	236	229	April 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	258	246	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	258	246	...	"
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	258	252	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	250	242	"
Jalgaum do.	...	251	243	"
Khandwa do.	...	259	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do. } Akola do. do. }	260	253		
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	267	260	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	271	264	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	326	316	...	
Do. (M.G.)	328	318	...	Ready
Bhownugger (M G.)	279	269	...	April 25
Do. H.G.)	276	266	...	May 25
Mutia (M. G.)	260	250	...	April 25
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	288	May 25
Western	...	...	269	"
Bhownugger (H G)	275	265		April 25
Do (H G)	272	262		May 25
Dhollera M-G.	281	271		April 25
Do H-G	278	268		do 25

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	steady
Good Bhownugger	nil
The Manchester Market has been	firmer
21-2 per cent Consols	88 1-2
3 per cent Rentes	97 1-3
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	24 5-8

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased by small amounts over nearly the whole area. The barometer is fairly normal in Sind, the Punjab, the Central and United Provinces and the Madras Presidency and in moderate excess elsewhere.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in Sind, the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Poona, Jamnagar and Bhuj.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperatures are generally small. The maximum varied from 109° at Nagpur to 83° at Veraval and the minimum from 84° at Jhansi to 62° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Deesa, Masulipatam and Negapatam.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—Continues fine with passing clouds over nearly the whole country.

R. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

(BY TELEGRAM.)

DEATH.

SPINNER—April 19, at Zurich (Switzerland) Emil Spinner, Senior Partner of the Firm of E. Spinner & Co., Bombay and Manchester.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELWIN—April 15, at Ootacamund, the wife of E B Elwin Indian Civil Service, of a son.

REID—March 22, at Ranchi, the wife of J Reid, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MEDWORTH—HARDY—April 12, at Haldwani, by special license, by the Rev Pritchatt-Shaw, Charles Mortimer Medworth, Siam Forest Service, to Eunice May, only daughter of Captain and Mrs Hardy, I S M D.

DEATHS.

WILKINSON—April 11, at Sanctoria, B N Ry, Thos Wilkinson, Colliery Manager, Bengal Coal Co, Ld, aged 46 years.

MEHTA—April 17, at 55, Canning Street, Calcutta, the beloved wife of R D Mehta, C I E, aged 49.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 2-9m., 3-4a. Low water, 8-10m., 8-55a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Madhowjee Dharamsey Manufacturing Company Bruce Lane, 4-30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursandas Chabildas Inspector Sullivan charged Talakchand Bhaichand a Hindu with cheating Dharma Chata, a Marwari, in respect of Rs. 14. Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the accused pledged four buttons with complainant and representing them to be gold ones raised a sum of Rs. 14 on them. Subsequently it was found that they were not gold buttons. As this was the accused's first offence, the Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writing on Tuesday says:—On Saturday last a fire occurred here, near the vegetable market when three shops were burnt causing loss to the extent of about Rs. 3,000. Another fire broke out last night in the cotton press owned by Mr. Dinshaw Bamonjee, but this was speedily got under. Fortunately the wind which had been blowing high a few minutes before dropped, otherwise this fire would have been disastrous as cotton worth about eight lakhs of rupees is lying in the compound.—Plague is raging in Jamnagar where it is claiming about 40 to 45 victims daily.—A fund for the relief of those who have suffered in the recent fire in Surat is being raised here Rs. 1,000 having been already subscribed.

THEFT BY A SON.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Archibald Armstrong, aged thirteen, was charged with stealing three gold sovereigns, belonging to his father, J. Armstrong. The evidence showed that on Saturday morning the father locked up his bed-room and went out. When he returned in the evening he found the money missing from the bedding in which he had kept them. At first he suspected his servant but subsequently he learnt from some schoolboys that they had seen the sovereigns in the possession of his son. The boy on being questioned admitted having stolen the money, having spent two sovereigns in making himself merry and giving one to a man for safe-keeping. The father informed the Magistrate that the accused was a fit boy to be sent to the Reformatory. The Magistrate ordered the boy to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory for a period of five years.

SERIES OF THEFTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursandas Chhabildas, Inspector Paterson charged Valji Khimji, a Hindu, with house-breaking and with the theft of gold and silver ornaments and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 803, the property of Mr. Motilal Gungaram, an assistant to the Oriental Translator to Government. The accused was arrested on suspicion early in the morning of the 14th instant by a police sepoy doing duty at Ramwady while he was carrying a bundle along Kalbadevi Road. A search was subsequently made in his house when property of the collective value of Rs. 441 and belonging to Amritlal Gaurishanker and two other persons was recovered from him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—The accused and another man, named Mowji, were then tried on three different charges of theft in respect of the other property. The Magistrate convicted them and sentenced Valji to an accumulated term of 21 months' and Mowji to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ANNUAL GATHERING—The Railway-travelling employes of Chuim in Bandora, held their annual gathering on Sunday last. The chief function of the day was the celebration at 9 a.m. of a solemn thanks giving Mass, in the Chapel of Our Lady of Calvary in the Parish of St Andrews. The Celebrant, Rev. Father Rozario assisted by a Parish Priest and a sub-Deacon. The musical part of the programme was very creditably performed by the St Paul Club of Bandora. The interior and exterior of the Chapel were decorated with bunting plants, flowers the decoration being the work of Mr. Joseph Francis Fernandez, the Honorary Secretary and the members of the fund. After Mass, prayers were said and a litany recited, the members of the fund adjourning thereafter for refreshments. The Fund is managed by a Committee consisting of:—Honorary secretary Mr. Louic Pascoal Fernandez, treasurer Mr. John Lawrence Fernandez, Mr. Joseph Francis Fernandez Mr. Dominic Francis Fernandez, Mr. Simon Fernandez Mr. Joseph Braz Fernandez, Collector Mr. Lawrence Pereira.

EDUCATION AT BASSEIN.—On Tuesday, Rao Bahadur B. M. Kharkar, the Assistant Collector, Bassein Prant, paid a visit to the Thomas Baptista A. V. school, Papdi, which is conducted under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association. An address from the Association was presented to him, requesting him to increase the Municipal grant and provide a mistress for the school. It contained remarks about the school by officials of the Indian Civil Service, their wives and two famous tourists from Germany and the Siwa-Fiji islands. They all expressed their sincere desire to help the institution and were satisfied with the efficient teaching imparted in the school. Many of them observed, that the local Municipality should assist it, as much as lay in its power. Mr. Kharkar was then garlanded; and after seeing the drill and hearing the songs and reading of the students, he thanked Mr. G. R. Gupte, the Head Master of the school and the Revd. M. Baptista for inviting him. He referred to the good manners of the pupils in the school observing that well behaved students are not commonly seen now-a-days in many institutions as irreverence had been misconstrued by students for independence.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—At the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Jankoo Raoji, aged thirty years, a keyman, in the employ of the railway, who was run over and killed by a train near the engine shed at Byculla on the previous evening. The evidence showed that at half past 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening one Luximon Soma, a fitter went to the up home signal at Byculla engine shed to inspect the points near there and the wires of the signals. He saw a lamp alight in the six feet space between the up and down lines near the up-goods signal. He went on and saw the lamp was overturned. Walking a few paces forward he noticed a key used by keymen lying by the side of the outer rail of the up-goods line. A little further on he found a shoe, a turban and a dhotur and then the dead body of the deceased lying at right angles to the outer rail. Luximon reported the matter to the railway police. It was stated that three trains had passed up and down the line within half an hour before the body was discovered and it was evident that the deceased was run over by one or all of them. He was on night duty near where his body was found. He had received multiple injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing facts.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore, in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

KOLABA DISTRICT NOTES.

ANOTHER noticeable thing in the Taluk of Panvell wherever you may travel, is the straight formed roads like a railway line running for miles together to which the motorists and cyclists from Bombay resort in their holiday spell. Although the climate of Panvell is cool and fine, yet she has her chota health resort in Uran situated on the banks of the Dharamtar and Karanja creeks overlooking you to the North, with a fine Dak bungalow and public port office.

The wholesome spirit of gardening appears to be dormant in the people of Panvell, for nowhere have I come across, to any appreciable extent, the useful coco, mango and papay. Their absence, particularly the latter is very noticeable in the whole district of Kolaba. The "Caria Papaya" is a house tree in the villages of the Madras Presidency where it is very much valued on account of its healing properties and supply of domestic needs.

As the people out here appear ignorant of the value of this vegetable Pepsine it would be well, I think, to give them my experience of the tree.

The Papaya is a quick growing tree and bears fruit in two years from first putting down the seed. It requires no care and attention if the seeds are set down just before the advent of the Monsoon. If before, a little watering and ordinary manure for a week or two till the seeds germinate, are all that is required. The tree has several valuable medicinal properties. The milky juice is among the best vermifuges known, as a single dose is sufficient as a cure. It is largely believed that the famous "Javora Hari" fever medicine of "Henrys Thilium" fame is made up with this and a little pungent ingredient. The natives of the Madras Presidency extensively use it for children mixed with the powder of the seeds. The fruit grows to a tolerably large size and secrets a milky viscid juice which has the extraordinary property of hastening the decay of muscular fibres when the latter are exposed to its influence. It is pleasant to the taste and is much relished in this country by the natives and Europeans.

In order to render meat either flesh or fowl tender the simplest operation is to hang the flesh under the tree for two or three hours which is quite sufficient. I have repeatedly tried it and can testify to the results. Another way is to wrap the meat in the leaves and then to roast it.

The native syce and jockey mix the milky juice with water and give to horses in order—to use their expression—to break down the blood and this is a remarkable fact that the effect of this dissolving power in the fruit is not confined to muscular fibre but it acts on the circulating blood.

Old hogs and old poultry, however tough the meat they afford might be, are rendered perfectly tender if fed on the leaves and fruits for a few days before killing. For the dyspeptic the fruit is an excellent and a certain remedy if eaten just after each meal.

The younger the fruit of the Papaya the more milk it yields. In proportion as the fruit ripens the milk becomes less abundant and aqueous. When nitric acid diluted with four parts of water is added drop by drop to the milk expressed from a very young tree, a very extraordinary phenomenon appears. At the centre of each drop a gelatinous pellicle is formed divided by greyish streaks. These streaks are simply the juice rendered more aqueous owing to the contact of the acid having deprived it of the albumen. At the same time the centre of the pellicles becomes opaque and of the colour of the yolk of an egg. They enlarge as if by the prolongation of divergent fibres. The whole liquid assumes at first the appearance of an agate with milky clouds, and it seems as if organic membranes were forming under the eye of the observer. When the coagulum extends to the whole mass the yellow spots again disappear. By agitation it becomes granular like soft cheese. The yellow colour reappears on adding a few more drops of nitric acid. After a few hours the yellow colour turns to brown. The coagulum of the Papaya tree when newly prepared and thrown into water softens and dissolves in parts and gives a yellowish tint to the fluid. The milk placed in contact with water only also forms membranes. In an instant a tremulous jelly is precipitated resembling starch. This phenomenon is particularly striking if the water employed be made hot. The jelly condenses in proportion as more water is poured upon it. It preserves a long time its whiteness, only growing yellow by the contact of a few drops of nitric acid. Finally pure water impregnated with the milky juice of the tree will make all sorts of meat washed in it tender and if allowed to remain in it for ten minutes will make it so soft that it will drop in pieces from the spit before it is well roasted, or turn into rags in boiling.

THE RAMBLER.

DEATH OF MR. EMIL SPINNER.

IT is with extreme regret that we record the death of Mr. Emil Spinner, the senior partner in the firm of Emil Spinner and Company of Bombay. Mr. Spinner came to this country in 1868, and was one of the pioneers of the cotton exporting business. It was in 1870 that he started the present firm, the career of which, mainly owing to his strenuous and active personality in its infancy, has been uniformly successful. As time went on and as the firm assumed larger proportions, Mr. Spinner acquired interests in a good many cotton manufacturing establishments in this city, and he was for some time a director of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company's concerns. He never entered into public life but his genial personality gained for him a larger circle of warm friends, who will hear of his death with sorrow. He could tell many stories of the days when the cotton dealer had personally to attend the market in order to make and inspect his purchases, and when business commenced in the early hours of the morning and did not cease till late in the day. Notwithstanding the ardous nature of the early part of his business career in this city, however, he maintained good health. Some years ago he returned to Europe for well earned rest and his acquaintances were always eager to welcome him on the occasion of his periodical visits to Bombay. But for some time past he has been in failing health, and only recently he underwent an operation. However by last mail Mr. John Spinner, the present manager of the firm, received tidings to the effect that his condition was much improved, and the news of his death, which was cabled to Bombay yesterday morning was, therefore, a melancholy surprise.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

AN interesting programme of boxing encounters will be carried out to-morrow evening at the Gaiety Theatre. The chief event is a contest arranged between Pte. "Darkey" Jones, of the Welsh Regiment and Seaman H. Wharton, of H. M. S. Perseus, for Rs. 250 a side. Both men have a record which ensures a good display. Another fight for a similar stake will take place between Pts. Farran and Burnello, and a number of other meetings are promised. An enjoyable evening is guaranteed for those who take an interest in the pugilistic art.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following Races will be sailed on Saturday next.

A Class Yachts Handicap Race—Start at 2-15 p m Course No. 6—Distance 10 8 miles

B Class Yachts Handicap Race—Start at 3 p m Course No. 8—Distance 10 6 miles

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race—Start at 2-45 p m Course No. 6—Distance 10 8 miles

Ships Boat Race—Start at 2-30 p m Course No. 3—Distance 7 8 miles

Entries for the above race will be closed at noon to-morrow

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE first meeting of the new Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the council hall of the Bombay Municipality. There were present: Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtoola, Mr. James MacDonald, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. H. G. Gell, Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

On the motion of Mr. James MacDonald, Dr. A. G. Viegas was called to the chair.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey be elected Chairman of the Standing Committee for the year 1904-05. In support of his motion he said, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas had been for many years a member of the Corporation and the Standing Committee, and as such had taken very keen interest in the questions of sanitation and improvement of the city. When the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas made his maiden speech at the Corporation about five or six years ago he (Sir Bhalchandra) congratulated him and told him that there was a bright future before him. He was glad that his best anticipations had been realized. (Hear, hear, and applause).

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji in seconding the motion said that as a business man of vast experience, the Hon. Mr Vithaldas would make an excellent chairman. The way in which he had been treating the much vexed question of housing the poor, showed that the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas was a painstaking and conscientious worker. He was sure that Mr. Vithaldas' knowledge of Municipal affairs would stand him in good stead as their chairman. (Applause).

Mr. James MacDonald said looking to the earnestness with which the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas had been working on the Corporation and the Standing Committee, he was sure that he (Mr. Vithaldas) would make a model chairman.

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla said he was confident that the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas would preserve the prestige of the chair, which would be handed down to his successor as untarnished as he occupied it.

Dr. Viegas endorsed all the remarks that had fallen from the previous speakers and asked the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas to take the chair.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas occupied the chair amidst applause. He said he was sincerely thankful to them for the honour they had just conferred upon him by appointing him their Chairman for the current year. He was fully conscious that the confidence they had reposed in him carried with it a great responsibility, and felt that he must claim somewhat of their indulgence for any short-coming which might be observed in his Chairmanship. He believed he would do his utmost in the discharge of those duties to maintain the dignity of the chair as unimpaired as his predecessors had done. He might be permitted to say that he undertook those duties with a lighter heart seeing that an able Commissioner like Mr. Harvey and energetic Secretary like Mr. Wadia were beside him with their support. In conclusion he once were thanked the Committee for the honour they had done him.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer in his report upon the Bombay water supplies for the month of March, stated there was a small increase in the amount of albuminoid ammonia in the water from all the lakes as compared with the preceding month. The number of bacteria per C. C. were practically the same as were found in February.

The report was recorded.

TREATING ROADS WITH WESTRUMITE.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner applying for sanction to a grant of Rs.1500 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of treating the Apollo Pier from the Wellington Fountain to the Bunder carriage shed with Westrumite as a trial.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji observed that recently those countries which had been using oil and tar for coating their roads had recourse to Westrumite in preference to those materials as it proved very economical.

Mr. James MacDonald said he would strongly support that Westrumite be given a trial. On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra it was resolved that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation for consideration and orders, with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that if the proposal be approved of the necessary sanction be granted.

The Committee then adjourned.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE report of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, for the year ended December 31st last states:—That substantial progress has been made, the result of the business being that after writing of Rs. 23,879-7-2, the balance of the investments premium and discount account, the funds of the Company have increased by the sum of Rs.16,74,458-14-7, of which Rs.13,17,032 2-9 has been transferred to the trust fund. The total funds now amount to Rs. 2,19,95,946-10-5, accumulated resources which afford to all policy-holders unquestionable security. The average rate of interest realized during the year was over 3 3-4 per cent. During the year 5,981 life proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs.1,08,83,035. Of this number 4,340 have resulted in policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. The total assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs.76,37,625, the annual premiums thereon being Rs.3,78,034-13-0. Three annuity bonds were issued for Rs.1,944-8-0, the consideration being Rs.29,806. The total number of policies in force on the books of the Company (including the policies under which the Company's promissory notes remain outstanding) is 40,390 assuring, with bonus additions, in the aggregate Rs.8,47,03,108-0-11, of which Rs.11,78,000 is re-assured. In addition to the above business in force, there are 31 pension certificates for monthly pensions of Rs.1,903-8-0, bringing an annual premium income of Rs. 3,855-4-0. There are on the books 18 annuity bonds for Rs.8,543-8-0, the price received thereunder being Rs.99,948. One annuity amounting to Rs.420 terminated by the death of the annuitant. Claims for Rs.16,65,727-9-3 were paid during the year:—(1) Under 133 matured endowment policies on 128 lives, assuring with bonus additions Rs.3,14,306-0-2 (2) By death of 471 assured lives, under 615 policies assuring with bonus additions Rs.13,51,421-9-1; total Rs 16,65,727-9-3. From this must be deducted re-assurances recovered amounting to Rs.64,250-0-0; and the increase in outstanding claims must be amounting to added Rs. 1,09,287-9-5. The total claims for year as per revenue account therefore amount to Rs.17,10,765-2 8. The total claims outstanding on account of incompleted documents at 31st December amount to Rs.6,05,789-10-0, the revenue for the year, less re-assurance premiums of Rs. 55,062 2-0, amounted to Rs. 41,07,009-7 7 of which Rs.33,22,073-5-8 was derived from premiums, etc., and Rs. 7,84,936-1-11 from interest on investments. The total outgo for the year was Rs. 24,32,559-9-0 which includes claims, pensions, surrenders, annuities, dividends and cash bonuses to policyholders, etc., leaving a balance of receipts over disbursements of Rs. 16,74,458-14-7. The directors recommend a dividend of 12 1-2 per cent. per annum to shareholders for the year 1903. Plague still continues to appear as a distinct cause of death in the claims for the year, but the mortality from this cause has not increased proportionately to the large districts that have suffered by the epidemic. The directors continue to exercise the greatest care in the selection of lives. The report now submitted bears full testimony to economical management.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Mandvi and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	7	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	21	21	31
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	17	16	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	18	15	30
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	6	14
G Mahim and Worli	12	9	8
Water District	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	17
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	145*
Total plague deaths to date	173,403	[illegible]	
Same date last year	161	159	283

* This total includes two deaths amongst pilgrims from Mecca.

THE directors of the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company, Limited, have declared a dividend of 3d. a share for the month of March.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Heim, 757 tons, Captain A Eriksen sailed yesterday for Singapore with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels, 3550 tons Captain H Eibo, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3127 tons, Captain G E Pickering will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 1463 tons, Captain I Maclean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coconada, 31st March via Coast ports, with a general Cargo and Mrs Bamber and child as passengers.

THE steamer Kt of the Garter 4294 tons, Captain A F H Billett called yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and Captain W Evers, Captain and Mrs H C Wooldridge and Mrs Ingram as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons M G Williams, will sail to-day for Persian gulf via Karachi with with a general cargo and Mr Critchett, and son, Miss Meaken Mr Moncrieff four natives, and 150 deck passengers

The Austrian Lloyds S N Co's steamer Silesia, 3340 tons, Captain L de Stabele, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Japan with the following passengers—Mr E Ralphs, Mr Ernst Beiart, Dr Ven Alphen, Mrs P Ocsulich, Capt H Irhannson, Mr and Mrs A Nielson and three infants, Mrs Parcelle, Mr P Gatstann and two children, Revd Duxunner, and N Forneni.

The Austrian Lloyds S N Co's steamer Imperatrix, 2352 tons, Captain Ghezzo, arrived a harbour yesterday, from Trieste with the following passengers—Mr Weller, and three companions, Mrs Berndein and two infants, Mr Chatterjee, Mr Stall, Miss Bernard Mr Weis, Miss Schmitt, Capt and Mrs Saville, Mr T Bray, Mrs Bray, Mr J E Terry de Souza, Mr Fazal Ahmed, Mr and Mrs Kulkerni and two children. Mr Merwan Jamsedjee, and Mr H A S Luxmon Shri.

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M S Canning	1587	Wilson	R I Marine
R I M S Clive		Beauchamp	Royal Indian Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus		Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast			Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat	No. 100	—	—
Do	No 102	—	—
Do	No 103	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Juba	134	Wilson			East Africa Despatch steamer
Deutschland bq	788	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Gold smith	Kobe	30-4	P & O Co
Sofala	3136	Shepherd			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Dewing			M M & Co
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Hazara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Pundit	3831	Crebbin			T M & Co
Scindia	2050	Butler	Calcutta		M M & Co
Iran	4066	Jacob	Dunkirk		K N & Co
Gairloch	2414	Craig			W & A G & Co
Uriana	[illegible]	Allen			M M & Co
Sutherland	[illegible]	Wallace			W & A G & Co
Kapurthala	720	Williams			M M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Montford			P & O Co
Bundara	2215	Maude			M M & Co
Fazilka	2697	Wilson			M M & Co
Terrier	1103	Brunnee			F F C & Co
Elax	2612	Baker			W & A G & Co
Austria	4879	Calidani		20-4	A L S N Co
Naderi	1168	Metcalfe			Bo and P S N Co
Onipenta	3420	Gun-Cunningham			M M & Co
Morven	2560	Norrie			—
Silesia	330	Habil			A L S N Co
Imperatrix	2352	Ghezzo			—
Oceanien	2104	Gulonnet			M Mauritius & Co
Kangra	1678	Watson			M M & Co
Manin	1879	Pietro			Venice S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	21-4	F Muir & Co
C	Haddon Hall	2766	Abram	L-pool	5-5	K Nixon & Co
E	Crewe Hall	2880	Haughton	K'chi	21-4	K Nixon & Co
H	Samali	1623	Valkertson	Durban	21-4	A Strandy
K	Halizones	3295	Vermulan	L'pool	1-5	J Mackintosh
L	Puri	287	Ahmed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
N	Camberwell	2589	Baines	Antwerp	26-4	M M & Co
P	Lansdale	2013	Lee N F		30-4	M M & Co
Q	Agnes	1812	Eagle	Hull	22-4	Mackintosh

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Magdina	3250	Thomson	L'pool	21-4	W & A G & Co
3	Prome	2219	McKay	Karachi	21-4	K Nixon & Co
4	Oriental	3085	Spicer	Addew	23-4	P & O Co
6	Cayo Bonito	2213	Farrell	Port Said	20-4	K N & Co
7	Clan Macarthur	2057	Mackintosh	L'pool	25-4	F M&Co
7	Clan Macleod	1043	[illegible]	Goa	7-5	F Muir & Co
8	Istrar	2979	Perke	Antwerp	30-4	K N & Co
9	Kt of the Garter	4297	Billett	A'werp	20-4	K N & Co
10&11	Hohenfels	3550	Eibo	Karachi	21-4	Glade & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	30-4	P & O Co
15	Clan Macneil	2514	Beer	L-pool		F Muir & Co
16	Stanhope	1810	Verral	Hamburg	26-4	Hajee S Sidick

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Sabarmatee	121	Ahmed	Manglore	22-4	Shpd & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	R I M S Canning	Wilson	Rangoon, April 7
	Silesia s	Habil	Kobe, Mar 17
	Imperatrix s	Ghezzo	Trieste, April 3
	Oceanien s	[illegible]	Sydney Mar 28
	Culna s	Maclean	Coconada, April 21

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Caigo Bonito s	Farrell	Port Said
	Austria s	Calidani	Trieste, &c
	Kt of the Garter	Billett	Antwerp
	Helm s	Eriksen	Singapore

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Dido, Peckering for Hull, &c
" Hohenfels, Eibo for Hamburg, &c
" Kapurthala, Williams for Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kangra, for Persian Gulf
" Fazilka, for Calcutta, &c
" Grome, for Karachi

The P and O S N Co's steamer Nubia arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 18th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Morovia from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the evening of the 19th instant and may be expected here on Friday the 22nd instant day break.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Halizones s—75 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts fennelseed, F Fischer and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—20 bales skins, S Ebram.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—7 bales piecegoods Lyon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Agnes s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, and 2,400 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Bechur.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Macarthur s—1350 cwts groundnuts, Societa Coloniale Italiana, 8,035 cwts rapeseed, and 8035 cwts linseed, and 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 2015 cwts myrabollams W Bechur.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Garter s—2,000 cwts teelseed, 5,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Istrar s—117 bales cotton fly, C Damodhur, 4000 cwts rapeseed. David Sassoon and Co; 650 cwts myrabollams, Waghjee Bechur.

Camberwell s—2,700 bales cotton N Khairaz and Co; 50 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 330 bales cotton Valkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons, 2,000 cwts poppyseed Ernst Lam and Co; 4002 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Bechur.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Istrar s—6000 cwts poppyseed and 1000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwts wheat J A Begbie and Co.

Oceanien s—3 cases tea, J N Pallap t.

Massilia s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Crewe Hall s—7,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels—4 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

Stanhope s—605 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwts wheat D Nanjee and Co; 150 cwts olibanum P Jethabhoy; 457 cwts gum and 1001 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy 82 cwts olibanum S Damjee; 129 cwts olibanum H Virdhur.

FOR BREMEN.

Hohenfels s—171 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Silesia s—7 boxes tea 1 bale carpets &c., M Ostermayer and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Selesia s—1222 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tientsin s—160 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha; 1100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tientsin s—700 bales cotton Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—62 1-2 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co; 120 cwts olibanum, A R Jackeria; 112 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co; 500 bales twist David Sasson and Co; 50 cwts gum, Mooljee Tokersee; 500 cwts onions S Ramjee.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st April.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Friday next, the 22nd instant at 9 p.m.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for the Prize Lists and Prizes which will be distributed at the same time.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

At the conclusion of the Prize-giving there will be a short dance.

Admission to the Prize-giving this year will be by tickets for all, except ladies and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff, who must attend in Uniform.

Dress for Officers.—Mess Dress [illegible] White.

Dress for N.-C. Officers and Volunteers.—[illegible] Uniform with Forage Caps.

By Order,
G. D. [illegible], Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE
NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB,
Manufacture Everything they deal in, including
TUSSAH SERGES
Specially designed for Bombay wear to stand daily washing.
SUPERFINE
CASHMERES
for LADIES' COSTUMES,
in 60 Shades,
54" wide, Rs. 3-0 per yard.

SUITINGS FOR THE
HILLS, SCHOOL,
HOME OR SHIKAR.
NAVY SERGES,
NAVY WORSTEDS,
NAVY BROADCLOTHS,
For YACHTING and AT SEA.
BLANKETS for HORSE,
SERVANT, ARMY, HOSPITAL
and BED.
Knitted Cholera Belts, As. 9 to Rs. 1-4,
All Army Necessaries and all
Classes of Woollen
(but no Cotton or Linen)
GOODS.
Officers Commanding Regiments and
Quartermasters are respectfully
requested to send for our
Price List of
REGIMENTAL GOODS.

DHARIWAL,
PUNJAB.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TEAS. TEAS.
MAY BLOSSOM
TEA.
The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Pole Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

GREAT AMERICAN HARNESS, ABSOLUTELY THE BEST
HARNESS FROM Rs. 70 TO Rs. 100
SALE
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CHARNI ROAD,
GIRGAUM.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
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For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to
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REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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MONUMENTALISTS
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"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW
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Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

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That a really First Class PIANO
by BROADWOOD,
COLLARD,
BRINSMEAD,
KNAKE,
does not cost more than Pianos by unknown makers. S. ROSE & Co., hold the best selection of Pianos in India.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WAR.
SILK versus COTTON.
TRIUMPH OF THE FORMER.
Our Genuine "KOSSI" SILKS which are in
the long run than COTTON, are best
suited for Ladies' Blouses and Gents'
Suits. They are Soft, Cool,
Washing and Durable. A
trial order will convince
you of this.
Please write for samples to
N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,
BENARES CANTONMENT.
(Please reject worthless substitutes.)

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST
INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE,
LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.

COTTON-GROWING IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

MR. ALFRED EMMOTT, before the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts, the other day read a paper on this subject, with a view to bringing the objects of the newly formed Cotton-Growing Association more prominently before his countrymen. The demand for the raw material has, in recent years, exceeded the supply and this relative shortness has helped speculators to enhance the price of cotton to figures which have seriously interfered not only with the profits but also with the amount of employment in the trade. That is the "raison d'etre" of the association, which Mr. Emmott, believes, in spite of the partial failures of the past, has every reasonable prospect of success. The most hopeful fields of the future, he considers to be the new possessions or protectorates of the Empire which could not have been exploited before, because of the lack of transport facilities. We have got beyond the old ideas of "laissez-faire" run-mad, which argued that it was never the business of a Government to make a railway which private individuals would not undertake. All this new venture is to the good, and a sound combination of private enterprise and Government assistance should carry the Association far on the road to achieve the ends it has in view. That there are great difficulties to surmount Mr. Emmott does not deny. He is willing to believe that progress may be slower than some ardent souls desire, but he would have those interested in the undertaking bear in mind that the Soudan and British Central Africa and Nigeria have each sufficient territory to grow and a soil and climate suitable for growing millions of bales of cotton every year. And it is there that the experiment is to be made. The original scope and intention of the Association has had to be greatly enlarged. Instead of a guarantee fund of fifty thousand pounds, it is now intended to raise half a million; instead of isolated experiments, expert advice and presents of solitary gins, one or two considerable plantations and large advances to cultivators are under consideration. Great encouragement has been received from Government, and the Association starts operations under auspicious circumstances.

It is instructive to read Mr. Emmott's references to the connection of India with the trade. The Indian sub-committee of the Association believes that much may be done here. But Mr. Emmott does not, and he tells us that so far that committee has done very little beyond holding many interviews with officials and conducting a large correspondence. Mr. Brodrick granted an interview to a deputation and made the suggestion that the Association should start a plantation in Burma and try to produce a better quality of cotton there. Several earnest attempts, he admits, have been made in various parts of India, but all the various kinds of cotton grown in this country at the present are too short fo general use here. In the old days they used to be utilised for coarse counts and coarse cloths, which were sent out here, but India can make these things more cheaply herself to-day. Three obstacles, enumerated by Mr. Emmott, stand in the way of any great growth of cotton in India suitable for British purposes. The first is that exotic seed has never yet been successfully cultivated here for any long period. It seems, he said "as if in regard to cotton the soil forces the product of the seed into some primeval type of its own choosing rather than gives it fair play to reproduce its own prototype." The two other difficulties are removable. One is that sufficient care is not exercised in the selection of seed, which care is vital for the growing of good cotton and the other is the primitive methods of cultivation used by the Indian ryot. How long it will take to remove these defects, Mr. Emmott leaves those who know India to answer and those who know India, if truthful will reply "not before the crack of doom" Many practical men hold the strongest opinion that India might and ought to produce cotton of a better quality and far more per acre than she does and, no doubt she would, were the difficulties Mr. Emmott recognises overcome. But the soil not only forces the product of the seed into some primeval type of its own choosing, but the ryots too and with them their methods of cultivating and their procedure in choosing seed.

Of the countries which are to be preferred to us, we learn that the Foreign Office has already sent an expert to East Africa and Sir Charles Eliot reports that there is plenty of good cotton land and a supply of cheap labour. Cotton can be grown from Egyptian seed quite as good as that grown in Egypt proper, but the cost of growing on a commercial scale has not yet been proved. In British Central Africa cotton can be grown from Egyptian seed but labour and communications are insufficient. Other possessions have each their attractions but that in which most hope is centred is Northern Nigeria. Mr. Emmott considers that the greatest asset of the Association there is the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, who has shown such splendid combination of energy and pluck, of patience and fair-mindedness in that country, qualities which have quickly achieved a remarkable success. Then, the people are highly desirable assistants. They are described as by nature peaceful and industrious, by inclination keen and business-like, their commercial possibilities inestimable. It is a long way however from the coast and a light railway line will have to be constructed without delay. In British Central Africa, Nigeria and the Soudan it has been proved that cotton can be successfully grown. It is admittedly too soon to be certain in which of these possessions suitable cotton can be grown at a price to compete with the American and Egyptian supplies on which manufacturers now depend. But there is every reason to suppose that when the Suakim-Berber and the Shire-Nyasa Railways are completed, cotton can be grown cheaply enough in the Soudan and British Central Africa to make it a commercial success, and there are strong hopes that this may be done in other parts of the empire. At present the chief difficulties are labour, transport and fluctuations of price. But it is not only hoped, but expected, all these difficulties will be got over and that the British Cotton Growing Association will be able to justify its institution and to achieve great things for the good of the cotton manufacturing industry of Great Britain.

MINISTRIES OF COMMERCE. IN view of the recent agitation in India for the establishment of a Bureau of Commerce in connection with the Imperial Government, facts which have recently been placed before the Home Government in the shape of a Parliamentary paper are of some importance. Some time ago in the course of an interrogation addressed to Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Sinclair made the statement that all the principal countries of the world had reformed their administration of trade and commerce since 1889. This statement appears to be practically correct, for according to the Parliamentary paper we have alluded to, which was the outcome of this interrogation, every trading country in the world with the exception of Russia and Belgium has its Department of Commerce which promotes and watches the interests of trade at home and abroad. In Russia the trading community is not left entirely unrepresented in the Imperial Government; for its interests are watched by a special department of the Ministry of Finance. In Belgium there is no necessity for such a chamber as the duties of the Foreign minister are not so onerous, nor are they ever likely to be, such as to preclude the possibility of his being able to devote adequate attention to the requirements of trade. Belgium is devoted almost entirely to the development of her export trade, and her Finance Minister has long been engaged in the work which in the case of his contemporaries must necessarily devolve upon a special ministry. The most typical example and perhaps the best model of a Commercial Bureau at present in existence is that recently formed in connection with the ministry of the United States. The Minister of Labour and Commerce in the States has as his main object the promotion and development of foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping and fishery industries, the labour interests, and the transportation facilities of the country. There is a sub-department entitled the Bureau of Manufactures, the special object of which it is to promote the manufacturing industries of the States, and the methods employed for this end are the gathering, and compilation of such information as may be useful to the manufacturing communities. There is another sub-department, a bureau which is devoted to the regulation of joint stock companies. The multifarious duties of the Commercial Minister of the States, which include the publication of a special trades newspaper, run on lines which are altogether journalistic, and innumerable reports, in addition to the complicated routine which such an office must necessarily involve, are rewarded by the somewhat meagre sum of 8,000 dollars or rather less than £2,000 a year; the Chief of the Bureau of manufactures receives half that sum so that the department is not excessively expensive so far as its establishment is concerned. The value of the department is obvious. Here in India can be found daily examples of the need of it. There is an absolute ignorance of trade necessities and conditions in India, even in England. Information can only be obtained by laborious enquiries from irresponsible sources. Those who possess the required knowledge when called upon to divulge it rightly assume that an unremunerated addition to their ordinary labour is undesirable. And consequently not only are traders embarrassed and put to expenditure which in no European country or American State is necessary, but often trading is rendered impossible because of inadequate safeguards to the exporter or indentor. The institution of a Bureau or Ministry of Commerce in India will become an absolute necessity as her trading interests increase. The only redeeming feature of present conditions is the usual readiness of Government to listen to ordinary proposals of trading communities and Chambers of Commerce; but it must be remembered that there are vast interests which lie almost beyond the ken of the Chambers and over which they have no control.

IRRIGATION IN THE PRESIDENCY. THE report on the Administration of the Irrigation Department in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1902-03 is in many respects disappointing, although the somewhat unsatisfactory result of the year's operations was due to climatic conditions and not to any inactivity of the department. As a matter of fact there was a rather large increase in expenditure during the year, the cost of the various departments of irrigation work being sixty lakhs of rupees as against fifty-four lakhs in the preceding twelve months. This additional expenditure only resulted in a ten per cent increase in the area irrigated, and every part of the Presidency except Sind showed rather substantial decreases in this respect. Thus in the Deccan and Gujarat the acreage affected by irrigation supplies was more than twenty-five per cent below that of the preceding year and this seems to be entirely due to the failure of the rains, in the early part of the year and to the advent of a good water supply at a time when the crops would otherwise have required water for irrigation. The Hathmati canal, for instance, was only able to supply water to 287 acres whereas two years previously an area extending over 1787 acres had been covered by supplies from this waterway. The falling off in the Nira canal in the Central Division, on the other hand, was due to the extreme lateness of the monsoon. In Sind, as we have pointed out, there was a large increase in the area irrigated. This was principally owing to improvements in the supply of water from the Desert and Jamrao canals. The report points out that the inundation of 1902 was a bad one, but fortunately exceptionally heavy rains fell at intervals throughout the season and especially in August and September when most needed. During the year, the remodelling of the Desert canal was practically completed, over Rs. 2,60,000 being spent on the works. A similar sum of money was expended upon the Jamrao canal. Various causes brought about decreases in other waterways of the Province. Of the total amount spent upon irrigation twenty-five per cent was due to works in the Presidency proper and the remainder in Sind. About twenty-eight lakhs were expended upon major works, the greater part of this sum being involved in the productive operations. Twenty-six lakhs were spent upon new undertakings and about twenty on repairs.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET PROSPECTS. THE publication a few days ago of the dates for the annual matches between the Presidency and the Parsees calls attention to the prospects of the Presidency this year. Unfortunately as things point at present, the Presidency will have little or no chance of being able to place even a moderately strong team in the field. There is a dearth of talent in all departments of the game and nearly all the best players of last year will not be available. Messrs. Weatherby, Sale and Faviell went home some time ago and were followed by Mr. G. A. Akers-Douglas who has performed so well in Calcutta cricket during the last two seasons. The last named, had he been available, would have been a great acquisition as he is one of the best bats in India. The loss of these four players will be severely felt especially as there are no others who can replace them adequately, but the forthcoming departure for Europe of Messrs. H. Cheetham and G. G. S. Brander the two local cracks absolutely leaves no room for doubt that the Presidency will be represented by a weaker side than was even the case last year. Another player who, although he has returned from leave, will be unlikely to assist the Presidency is Mr. F. L. Sprott who has been transferred to the wilds of Sind. Of last year's players only Messrs. Monteath, Carroll, John, Mcdonogh, Sinclair, Walcott, Manson, Langhorne, and Smith will be available this year and several of them failed so badly at either Bombay or Poona that they are hardly likely to receive another invitation. Of new blood, we only know of Mr. J. L. Ainsworth the ex-Lancashire county bowler, Captain H. K. Umfreville, Major Hon. T. W. Brand, Captain Hon. G. W. S. Cadogan, and Mr. H. P. Chaplin. The three last named are stationed at Mhow and are good bats. Major Brand and Captain Cadogan are old Etonians and Mr. Chaplin only two years ago headed the Sandhurst averages. If there was any chance that Captain Greig would be back, prospects would not be so gloomy, but after leaving Somaliland he is more likely to proceed home on leave than return to India. Captains Wood and Deas would have given some backbone to the team, had they been available, but they too have gone home on leave. We are afraid that all things considered, the Presidency-Parsee matches this year will be very one-sided affairs.

COLONEL SCLATER, C. B., the new Quarter-master-General in India, will reach Bombay by this week's mail steamer.

MR. ERLE RICHARDS, the new Legal Member with Mrs. Richards and family, arrived in Simla on Monday. Mr. Richards took upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute the same day.

COLONEL BOWLES, R. A., one of the Chief Instructors at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, has been selected for the appointment of Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, vice Brigadier-General Bingham, deceased.

IT is understood that Lord Curzon's departure from Simla on the 28th instant will be a public one. His Excellency will make over charge to Lord Ampthill by telegraph from Bombay on the 30th instant, immediately before embarking on the Arabia.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 5th March, amounted to Rs. 1,331. Total earnings from 1st January to 5th March were Rs. 17,793.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 5th March amounted to Rs. 9,649, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 16,633. Total earnings from 1st January to 5th March were Rs. 1,40,553, amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,23,796.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 5th March, amounted to Rs. 3,425, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 681. Total earnings from 1st January to 5th March were Rs. 31,935, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,982.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE will be heartily congratulated by one and all on his escape from a motor spill which might have had very awkward results indeed. To be pinned beneath an overturned motor-car is an experience which the most adventurous would hardly covet. It would have been the irony of fate indeed if the famous and much-travelled novelist had come to serious grief in this ignominious fashion at his own lodge gates.

COMMENTING on the German reverse in South-West Africa, the "Gaulois" writes as follows:—The revolt of the Hereros is much more serious than has up to the present been supposed. It is not only the consequence of an antagonism of races, but is caused more particularly by the fact that the Germans possess none of the qualities necessary for undertaking a colonial policy. Prince Bismarck, who knew the weakness of the German race better than anybody, always refused to encourage the colonial ambition which had in his time already manifested itself among the younger generation across the Rhine. Germany, he said, would never be a colonial Power, and should be content with remaining the first of Continental Powers. He knew, in fact, that the essentially homely temperament of his compatriots would adapt itself with difficulty to the conditions of distant exile. He also realised that the German character with the instinctive roughness by which it is dominated, was ill-suited for distant enterprise which requires considerable pliability and patience. The Emperor William, haunted by the desire of parading the German flag on all the seas of the globe and of wrenching from England a part of that commercial predominance abroad which hitherto nobody had thought of disputing, did not hesitate to plunge into a colonial policy. He wanted to secure "points d'appui," centres of influence and commercial expansion on the African continent. But it is not enough to conquer colonies; it is necessary to be able to keep them.

THE LAW IN KOREA.

HOW PUNISHMENT FITS THE CRIME.

THE execution of some of the accomplices in the murder of the late Queen of Korea testifies to the anxiety of the Japanese to eliminate from the minds of the Korean Court any grounds for ill-feeling. In recent history the part which the Japanese played in the murder of Queen Min, the spouse of the Emperor, in October, 1895, stored up a feeling of intense hatred in the hearts of the Koreans against the Japanese. From time to time the Japanese have attempted to allay this ill-feeling, the policy of the Government of Japan having been to disavow from the first all connection with the crime. This step, however, being insufficient, the Japanese Minister of the day was recalled, various officials were arrested and a very large number of native malcontents of superior position were thrown into chains by the Korean Government on account of suspicion attaching to their share in the transaction. From time to time these men have been executed, and a few days ago the last batch of the prisoners, a band of thirteen, were strangled in the Seoul prison. Under the circumstances in which they were placed, the Japanese officials have ignored the petitions presented to them on behalf of these men upon different occasions, and their execution at the moment of the Japanese triumph is intended to prove to the Emperor of Korea in what little degree the Japanese sympathies actually were interested.

METHODS OF BARBARISM.

The recent executions of these prisoners in the State prisons in Seoul however, brings into prominence, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian," the condition of the laws in Korea, as well as the manner in which prisoners are treated. Punishment does not fit the crime as a rule in Korea indeed, methods of barbarism are still openly employed in the detection and suppression of offenders. Justice is capricious, and until the passing of their sentences prisoners of the court remain in a state of glorious uncertainty as to the character and quality of the penalty awarded. However, there are ways and means in the Far East of influencing justice, and in the suppression of crime it is not always the guilty who suffer. Within recent years considerable changes have taken place in the administration of the law, but until the last decade a criminal code of unequalled severity remained in force. The conservatism of the Government of Korea was never better illustrated than by this particular code, and although its more barbarous practices were twice mitigated by Imperial edict between the years 1785 and 1895 its main provisions were the accepted legal standard until 1895. In that year a mixed commission of revision sat for the purpose of examining the laws, and concluded their labours by the creation of a more humane system of justice. Unfortunately for the criminal classes although the law may be merciful mercy does not find responsive echo in the breasts of the judges. The judges still remain loyal to the ancient traditions of the kingdom, and the severity of the sentence in actual practice is in no wise reduced.

FAMILIES PUNISHED.

It is, of course, not always possible to graft on the legal procedure of one country, a system of administration which works well in another. Specific outbursts of violence arising from identical causes assume different complexions when considered from the point of view of those who are proceeding to institute reforms. It may be submitted further that a certain element of barbarism in punishment is rendered necessary by the conditions of some countries. Its employment imposes a restrain upon a population that would scoff otherwise at punishments of a more civilised description. If exception may be taken to the present penal code of Korea, it must be remembered that in the Far East the quality of mercy is not tempered with justice. Many punishments are still openly and frankly barbarous although death by decapitation, mutilation, strangulation, or poison is less frequent than formerly. Until within quite recent years it was the custom of Korean law to make the family of the arch-criminal suffer his penalties with him. However, a substantial modification of this practice is now ordained and since the reforms introduced during the movement of 1895 an attempt has been made to abolish those practices which are opposed to the spirit of progress. The subjoined statement however, reveals the existing state of the law, and testifies rather clearly to the necessity which exists for still further improvements:

Treason—Man decapitated, together with male relatives to the fifth degree; mother wife, and daughter, poisoned, or reduced to slavery.
Treason—Woman, poisoned.
Murder—Man, decapitated: wife, poisoned.
Murder—Woman, strangled or poisoned.
Arson—Man, strangled or poisoned; wife, poisoned.
Arson—Woman, poisoned.
Theft—Man, strangled decapitated or banished; wife, reduced to slavery, confiscation of all property.
Desecration of graves—Decapitated, together with male relatives to the fifth degree; mother, wife, and daughter, poisoned.
Counterfeiting.—Strangulation or decapitation; wife, poisoned.

The old system was modelled upon that of China, and before the ascendancy of the Japanese in Korea the principles and character of Korean law presented no very marked deviation from that which has been upheld in China through so many centuries. With improved internal administration many of the abuses which existed under the old system have disappeared. But there are still many grievances, and the working of the new machine does not give unalloyed satisfaction. Justice is still hedged about with bribery, official corruptness permitting the venal purchase of pardons. As may be expected, therefore, the administraion of the law is, on the whole, infamous. The Ministry of Justice has charge of all judicial matters, and in its capacity as supreme court hears appeals from certain of the district courts. Five classes of law courts are in existence, and appeals in both civil and criminal cases can be made. The elaborate legal machinery which has been devised, however, exists chiefly on paper, and its provisions are violated daily by the Imperial will and the gross corruption of the magistracy. Broadly speaking, therefore, not only the law but its machinery needs to be remodelled. Since the Committee of Revision was dissolved foreign legal advisers have been retained, and lately the practice has been adopted of permitting these experts to advise the judge officially in those cases which come before the Supreme Court at Seoul. However, even with this important adjunct to the quality of the law dispensed, the condition of the law is rotten, and the judges in effect do little more than administer injustice.

THE PRISON SYSTEM.

If the law is bad the prison system is no better. Classification of prisoners is unknown, and all sorts and conditions of criminals are collected in the one apartment. It is possible for murderers and robbers awaiting trial to be herded with convicted felons already sentenced. Capital punishment and penal servitude are sentences which are awarded indiscriminately and out of all proportion to the offences committed. The law however, makes no difference in its treatment of prisoners; so long as they remain within the custody of the officials they enjoy considerable liberty and ease. In Seoul, in the city prison, the quarters of the prisoners surround a large quardrangle, in the centre of which is the house of the chief gaoler. The prison quarters are not in any way to be compared with our cells. They are large and comparatively well ventilated and the temperature is carefully maintained. There is a bathroom with a stove in the Japanese system, and the diet consists of soup and rice twice a day. The cost of this meal is paid for by the prisoners. In the ordinary rooms some eighteen to two dozen men are confined, and there is a special apartment for men who are awaiting trial. Prisoners under sentence of death wear long wooden cangues fetters and chains are freely used—criminals when passing through the streets, being chained by a circular band round the waist, which is connected with the ankles and the wrists and sometimes with the neck.

The internal condition of the prisons in Korea has been greatly improved, and the prison in the capital is much in advance of those existing in China. Torture is supposed to be abolished, together with the exposure of severed heads, headless trunks, and death by "The Thousand Cuts." However, just as a link with the old times there are occasional departures, particularly in the direction of the infliction of torture, while beating to death still takes place.

ALEXEIEFF RESIGNS.

THE VICEROY'S DOWNFALL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Heavy firing was heard at Chifu on Monday night.

LATER.

Admiral Alexeieff has resigned.

THE SITUATION IN JAPAN.

CORRESPONDENTS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. W. H. Donald, the special correspondent of the "China Mail," writes that the foreign correspondents who are waiting in Tokio for permission to go to the front have decided to follow the Biblical advice to return good for evil by writing a book to be sold in aid of the Red Cross Society. It was an idea which, to use the Haymarket vernacular, "cottoned on great," and promptly fifty correspondents set to work to pour out on paper personal exploits in pursuit of war. Never before in the long history of literature have so many men put their heads and pens together to place between one pair of covers the most interesting experience which has befallen them in the dangerous enterprise of war corresponding. Men who heard the bombarding guns at Alexandria, who have seen the fall of dome-topped Omdurman, witnessed the Greek legions in armed conflict, tramped with the troops of Britain on the African veldt, and listened to the shrilly shrieks of shell from Peking's walls, are combining to produce a work which will be at once unique and valuable as a literary curio. In the edition de luxe, which will be limited to five hundred copies, will be the signature of each contributor, and the writing of a name five hundred times was a task which brought back to many men's minds with peculiar vividness hours of detention for some variety of disobedience in far-way school-boy days.

'In Many Wars' will be the title of the work and upon its cover will appear a beautifully-coloured representation of a cavalry man mounted on a spirited pawing charger. The design is by a Japanese artist, but is copied from some work by a British brush. The face of the cavalryman is Japanese; the horse is one the equal of which the Japanese cavalry does not possess. Fiery of eye and broad of chest it cleaves the air with its steel-strong limbs in a manner which the shaggy clumsy-looking ponies of Japan could never imitate, and all circumstances considered one cannot refrain from thinking that when the artist was inspired to produce the picture the wish for cavalry composed of strong and noble steeds was father to the thought of placing a Japanese officer upon one of sterling type.

A photograph of the contributors in a group will be included in the book and all those who posed for the picture will remember it as long as they live. Snow was falling thick and fast at the time, and a cold was stinging the marrows, a cold which even whisky and soda failed to reduce. The correspondents consider that they have an action against the Clerk of the Weather, but no one has yet been able to lay hold of him.

Just by way of letting the correspondents know that the Government is aware of their existence the police have issued further instructions relative to the character of news which they must refrain from transmitting by telegraph to their papers. They give a list, and it includes:—

Plan of campaign.
Future war movements.
Organisation of squadrons.
Damages suffered by warships and transports.
Formation of the line of battle.
Distance of cannonade and quantity of ammunition consumed.
Name and location of naval bases and rendezvous.
Stations of warships and transports.
Condition of the fleet in regard to coal, drinking water and war necessaries.
Present speed of the fleet and transports.

The local papers are also prohibited from writing on these subjects, and they are raising a great rumpus. They have considerable justification for it, too, for every day newspapers are coming from Shanghai and Hongkong, but a few days or a week's sail away, which contain the very things that the Japanese Government are endeavouring to suppress. News trickles round to Shanghai and Chefoo from Port Arthur and Newchang, and whilst that source is open the Japanese will have very little chance of keeping things dark. Plan of campaign and that variety of important matter should, of course, not be divulged, but when the pencil of the censor drives at the distance of cannonade and the formation of line of battle it is taking from the public facts that are interesting, and harmless so far as future movements are concerned. In previous letters I have mentioned the open handed manner in which even the poor have contributed to the war fund, and now I am able to point to the enormous amount subscribed to the war bonds as a significant indication of the generosity which the people are capable of showing when prompted by a national emergency. On the day the war bond list was opened, the amount of one hundred million yen called for was subscribed over and over again, and at the time of writing over 500,000 have been subscribed. This enormous sum has been contributed to by rich and poor, and even a man who was executed but a day or so ago expressed the wish before he died that two yen which he had seved should be so disposed of. He was urged to buy some delicacies with it before he went to his doom, but he expressed the patriotic sentiment that since he could not assist his country with his strength he would like to help it as much as possible with his two yen. The money was utilised in the direction that he requested, but unfortunately his patriotism on the threshold of the scaffold did not bring him a reprieve. In addition to the amount of money being raised by war bonds the exchequer will be greatly swelled by the new scheme of taxation which is shortly to be imposed. An increase of about 70,000 000 has been added to the burdens of the people, and it will be distributed in the shape of a land tax, income tax, business tax, sake tax, sugar consumption tax, etc. The sale price of the leaf-tobacco monopoly will also be raised, and new taxes will be levied on salt and milk. Retrenchment in expenditure is to be undertaken, and by the postponement of railway and other works in course of construction it is hoped to save fifty million yen. Though some classes will feel the extra taxation, there are others who will not notice it in the least for since the war they have seen more of prosperity than they did in times of peace. Trade has been much better in the produce markets, and in industrial pursuits wages show an advance of twenty to thirty per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year. A yen is equal roughly speaking to two shillings, and there are 100 sen in a yen and of that currency carpenters earn per day from 80 sen to 1 yen 50 sen, plasterers from 70 sen to 1 yen 30 sen, blacksmiths 1 yen to 1 yen 78 sen, jinrickishamen 80 sen to 1 yen 25 sen, masons 70 sen to 1 yen 30 sen, painters 60 sen to 80 sen, railway employes 80 sen to 1 yen 50 sen, gardeners 45 sen to 80 sen, and ordinary coolies 50 sen to 1 yen. These wages do not compare with those prevailing in England, but to the people here they are somewhat munificent. They are at all events content to pay from what they receive an extra taxation, and from all appearances they would be perfectly satisfied, if it were necessary to extract from their income enough to purchase food and clothing, and hand the remainder over to the Government. Though there is prosperity within the country, the general foreign trade has not shown commensurate improvement. For instance, in the one line of hides, there has been a great demand since the outbreak of war, but there has not been any increased activity in the foreign traffic. Merchants are afraid to import on account of the high freights and insurance, which have caused abnormal advance in rates. Sheepskins are selling at an advance of from ten to fifteen yen, and many dealers are holding on to stocks waiting for a further rise in selling price. Were it not for the high freights and insurance, there would be an enormous trade done with outside countries and buyers are waiting anxiously for a reduction.

With the Russian fleet practically tied up local shipping is gaining more confidence, and no doubt it will not be long before the maritime traffic is again in its normal state.

THE SITUATION AT NEWCHWANG.

The "N.-C. Daily News" of the 23rd March says:—A rumour was current in the Settlement yesterday that the local shipping agents had received advices from their agents at Newchwang, not to dispatch any steamers there. Enquiries at the local shipping offices, however, elicited a flat contradiction of the rumour. On the contrary, we are informed that all telegrams received from the Newchwang branches are most reassuring, and state that the Russian authorities there will afford every facility to merchant steamers entering the port. Of course the steamers will be subject to be searched by men-of-war for contraband of war. It is expected that Newchwang will be open to shipping in the course of two or three days. H.M.S. Espiegle expects to leave for Weihaiwei and Hong-kong about the 4th proximo.

JAPANESE MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Important military appointments, says the "Japan Times," have been announced as follows:—Lieut.-Gen. Baron Yamaguchi, Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Army Division, promoted to be General and appointed a Councillor of War; Lieut.-Gen. Terauch, Minister of War, to be additionally the Inspector-General of Military Education; and Lieut.-Gen. Uyeda, Chief of the Staff of the Inspector-General of Military Education, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Army Division in succesion to Baron Yamaguchi.

"AN EMPIRE OF COLOSSAL DOUBTS."

THE WAR AND RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

On the outbreak of the war between Russia and Japan it was held in some quarters that as the Crimean War operated in favour of the emancipation of the serfs, so the new war in the Far East might give an additional impetus to the progress of the Russian nation.

The view has not been allowed to pass unchallenged, as readers of Prince Kropotkin's article in the "Speaker" will remember. But the view continues to excite interest, and its latest supporter is to be found under the pseudonym of "Œdipus" in the April number of the "Fortnightly Review." "Œdipus" sets out the internal and external problems that confront Russia to-day, describes the system under which some 80,000,000 of the Tsar's subjects live, and indicates whither, in his view, national activities are tending:—

"Everything about Russia is fluid, shifting, and problematical. It is an Empire in flux, an Empire that has not yet found itself, an Empire of which anything and everything may be predicted—an Empire, in short, of colossal doubts as well as of colossal hopes and possibilities. So far is Russia from falling under definite and categorical headings that her oldest question, the question that ethnologists and statesmen have wrangled over since the days of Peter the Great, is still unanswered. Is Russia, by her genius and temperament, her origin as well as her destiny, European or Asiatic? Is she the most backward part of Europe or the most progressive portion of Asia, the most eastern of western or the most western of eastern nations? Or, as the Slavophils insist, is she neither, but something unique and distinctive and purely Russian, standing mid-way between Orient and Occident, borrowing, it may be, from each but assimilated to neither, developing on her vast plains a new and peculiar civilisation?"

Practically the only class in Russia that can be said to be Europeanised is the nobility. The peasants are still as they were, untouched by Western influence. The upper classes are neither Russian nor European, but cosmopolitan. For the moment the Slavophil reaction against the exaggerated imitation of Europe obtains.

"Still, by taking long stretches of time and not fixing one's attention exclusively on particular epochs, one find on the whole a slow but steady approximation to European institutions and the European spirit. Whether it satisfies her national pride or not, the destiny of Russia seems to be to borrow civilisation from Europe and to carry it into the heart of Asia. That is the conclusion to which all history points. The transformation will not take place at a single revolutionary stroke; that was the delusion of the Nihilists. It will be a tedious and protracted process, a drawn-out, silent, subterranean struggle between education, industrialism, and liberty on the one hand and the mediævalism of a church-supported autocracy on the other. The deadliest foe that such a system of government as prevails in Russia can have is an educated working-class. Such a class is now by way of being born. When it reaches maturity and begins to realise its power, it will, unless all human experience goes for nothing, inoculate the very atmosphere with what Russians would call revolutionism, with what we know under the name of Liberty. It may not be in our time, though on this, as on other points, the present war raises infinite possibilities. But that ultimately Russia will duplicate Westerm experience, pass through the same struggles and the same broad phases of social and political growth, appears inevitable. The time must come when outwardly, so far as forms and institutions go, the difference between Russia and Germany will be no greater than the difference between Germany and Italy. Capital is every where the crying need—and the greatest of all Russia's internal problems is whether the "mujik" will or will not succumb to the fascinations of industrialism leave the country for the towns, and so introduce into the Russian polity a new artisan class, little likely to accept, or be acceptable to. the pure gospel of autocracy and orthodoxy. Such a movement has already begun, has indeed been openly favoured by M. Witte, as the only possible means of working out the financial salvation of the country. It is a movement which, once set on foot, cannot be automatically stopped, and therein lies its peril, distant, perhaps, but not less inevitable. By calling in the towns to make good the deficits of the country, M. Witte may have unconsciously made himself the advance-agent of a revolution by the side of which Nihilism was the merest squib."

Admitting that never was Russia so thoroughly enmeshed in red tape as to-day, never was the bureaucratic spirit so indisputable in control, or the most elementary rights of free men more coolly and systematically outraged, "Œdipus" contends that with it all, education spreads rapidly and—more surprising still—with the consent and assistance of the very authorities who are most resolutely concerned in seeing that it bears no political fruit. Whilst the "mujik" is ignorant, he is far from stupid, and when he gets what his friends demand for him—a chance and a couple of centuries' credit—his union of practicability with intensity may produce some amazing results:—The experience of both Europe and America appears to make it a condition of human nature that when once liberty is admitted anywhere—as it has been admitted into the Russian communes and district assemblies—it cannot be stayed from permeating the entire nation, and that education and industrialism give but a swifter impetus to its inevitable onrush. It is precisely here that the war with Japan unites itself with the domestic situation, and may prove a turning point in Russia's internal development. For its full effects we shall have to wait. War while it lasts is at once a distraction and a safety valve, and its powers of diversion, and the hopelessness of prosecuting purely domestic movements in competition with it, are even more pronounced under the autocratic than under the representative system. The notion that Russia's effectiveness in the Far East may be hampered by an explosion of unrest and disaffection at home is, I believe, a delusion. . . . The notion that Russian expansion has been built up on the peculiar craft, subtlety, wisdom, and aggressiveness of Russian diplomacy is a popular, but quite erroneous superstition. . . . The slow conquest of Northern Asia has been an effortless, peaceable, almost automatic movement—just as instinctive as the impulse that drove the English to plant their colonies by every sea. . . . And to challenge that movement, as Japan has challenged it, is to rally all Russia to its defence as assuredly as the Boer ultimatum revealed and roused ingrained Imperialism of the British race. The Russian "mujik," too, has his ideal, his faith in a national destiny. Vague it may be, inchoate, and formless by the side of our own, unexpressed and perhaps by him inexpressible, yet stirring always in the depths of his being, needing only the shock of war to make it real. Whatever else it may be war is at least an intellectual stimulus, inducing self-inquiry and self-realisation; and by its very power first of raising and then of concentrating the national interest, tends to produce the very conditions that are most favourable to agitation and reform when peace is declared and the imprisoned forces that make up the mental energy of the nation return in fuller volume to their old channels. The Crimean War for instance, was unquestionably one of the influences that led Alexander to shift the whole basis of autocracy by his Act of Emancipation; and the reaction upon internal problems of the present conflict, whether it ends in victory or defeat, may conceivably be as decisive. . . . With Russia one must either generalise or be inordinately minute. If the former method be permitted, one may roughly say, that within the last six years there has been a wider spread and more deeply rooted movement towards and extension of self-government than has ever yet been observed, and that this movements is fostered by the growth of an industrial class, by the spread of education, by the diminishing percentage of illiteracy, and by the progressive pressure of taxation and the dislocation of agriculture due to M. Witte's policy. So long as the war lasts this movement will seem stationary, but silently and almost unconsciously it will be gathering a fresh and wider power, and peace, when it comes, will accelerate its distant but inevitable triumph.

BRITISH CAPTAIN'S THREAT AT CHEMULPO.

One of the Russian survivors of the naval fight at Chemulpo, writing to the "Russ," says:—

"The protest against the Japanese attack upon a neutral roadstead was signed even by a British captain. The only person who refused to sign this act of international honesty and moral courage was an American. When the Korietz and Variag returned to the harbour all the foreign ships helped to move and attend to the wounded, but the American warship merely sent a doctor. This magnanimous action we refused to take advantage of.

"When our unfortunate ships returned to the inner roadstead the Japanese warships signalled to the foreign warships to get out of the way. The fact merits admiration that by way of answer to this disgusting signal the commander of the British warship signalled that if the Russians were attacked in the inner harbour he would be compelled to fire on the Japanese. We Russians owe a deep debt of gratitude to this honest Englishman."—Central News.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE KING AND QUEEN

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have returned to England.

PRINCE OF WALES IN VIENNA.

Visit to the Austrian Emperor.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Vienna this evening on a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Their Royal Highnesses were most cordially welcomed and drove to the Hofburg through cheering crowds.

BRITAIN AND SIAM.

The Question of the Malay States.

A CONFIDENTIAL AGREEMENT.

Early Percy, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that the agreements between Great Britain and Siam relative to the Siamese dependencies in the Malay Peninsula are strictly confidential and it was not intended to publish them in deference to the wish of the Siamese Government.

THE LOSS OF THE SUBMARINE.

Crew Dead at their Posts.

At the inquest to-day on the bodies of those lost in the submarine boat, Captain Bacon said that the bodies were found at their posts. The crew were stunned by the collision otherwise they would have been able to stop the leak and come to the surface.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The following is the result of the race for the City and Suburban:—

Robert le Diable	1
Dean Swift	2
Cerisier	3

FAMOUS SURGEON DEAD.

Sir Henry Thompson.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Sir Henry Thompson, the famous surgeon is dead.

[Sir Henry Thompson, Bart. F. R. C. S, M. B. was Surgeon extraordinary to the King of the Belgians, consulting surgeon to University College Hospital, and Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery. He was born at Suffolk in 1820. He was educated by Private Tuition and at the University College, London, where he took honours in chemistry anatomy, and surgery, with gold medals. He was awarded the Jacksonian Prize for an essay on surgical subjects, and was surgeon to the University College Hospital, in 1863; in 1884 he became Professor of Pathology and Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons, and was President of the Cremation Society of England since its formation in 1874. His publications were:—The Pathology and Treatment of stricture of the Urethra; Diseases of the Prostate, 6th edition, 1886; Practical Lithotrity and Lithotomy, 1863; Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Urinary Organs, 8th edition, 1888; On Tumours of the Bladder, 1884; On Suprapubic Lithotomy, 1885; Preventive Treatment of Calculous Disease, 1888; Cremation, or Treatment of the Body after Death, reprinted from article in Contemporary Review, 1874; Modern Cremation, its History and Practice, 4th edition 1901; two novels—Charley Kingston's Aunt, 1885; All But, 1886; On Food and Feeding, 1901, 11th edition; Diet in Relation to Age and Activity, a series of articles in various public journals (The "Times" etc.), since 1874 to present date, on importance of revising the existing laws and procedure relating to certification and registration of death throughout United Kingdom; also on Motor Cars and Horses.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Balancing a Huge Deficit.

TEA, TOBACCO AND INCOME HEAVILY TAXED.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

No alteration is made in the sugar duty in the Budget.

A new rate of three shillings and three pence upon tobaccos stripped before importation is introduced and the moisture limit is raised to 32. Small drawbacks are introduced which it is hoped will increase the British export tobacco trade.

It is anticipated that £5,50,000 will be realised from these duties, two millions from the increase in the income tax and two millions from the increase of two-pence on tea.

These additions make a revenue of £143,610,000.

The Chancellor proposes to meet last year's deficit from the Treasury balances and the sale of unclaimed stock.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain in his Budget speech said he did not think the consumption of tea would be materially checked by the additional duty.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman warmly complimented the Chancellor on his courage in refusing to suspend the Sinking Fund and imposing two of the most unpopular taxes, namely, tea and income.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach expressed satisfaction that there was no trace of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's fiscal views in his speech.

Mr. Ritchie congratulated the Chancellor on the manner in which he had discharged an extremely difficult duty.

The opinion in Parliamentary circles on the Budget is unanimous in condemning the tea-tax though appreciation is expressed at the Chancellor's plucky and business-like manner in dealing with the situation.

It is not considered a Dissolution Budget.

Consols rose 3/8 on the Budget news.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Commons have adopted the Resolution in favour of an increased duty on tea, after an amendment brought forward by Mr. T. Lough in favour of a six-penny duty had been rejected by 265 against 193.

The increased duty on tobacco was also adopted by 200 against 106.

The papers generally receive the Budget most favourably, but the Conservative organs simultaneously insist upon the urgent necessity for reducing the National expenditure, especially in view of the Income Tax.

The "Daily News" vehemently denounces the increase in the duty on tea.

LATER.

In the Commons last night Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that the recent clearances of tea were not sufficiently large to affect the estimated yield of the duty, the Resolution sanctioning which continues the duty till August 1905 in order to prevent merchants delaying the clearance of tea from bond in anticipation of the next Budget.

He hoped that, as a result of recent exertions the Navy estimates would not need to grow in the next few years as in the past.

He hoped also that, while the modification in our army system would increase the efficiency of the army to be able to reduce the expenditure.

Mr. J. Chamberlain in a brief speech argued that those who objected to the increase in the tea duty on the ground that it would injure India and Ceylon ought to have moved a preference amendment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 20.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cabling from London, yesterday, says that the Budget has been favourably received by the Ministerialists.

LUCKNOW, APRIL 20.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" cables:—The new taxation is regarded very unfavourably here, particularly the increase on tea and tobacco.

It is generally looked upon as the thin end of the Protectionist wedge.

A general meeting of the Indian Tea Association will be held on Saturday to protest against the additional tea duty.

MADRAS, APRIL 20.

The "Madras Mail" says of increased taxation that upon tea will undoubtedly rouse loudest protests not only in Great Britain, but also in this country with very good reason. The tea industry in India and Ceylon is a splendid example of what can be achieved by British enterprise and indomitable energy; planters, by dogged perseverance and plucky fighting against the greatest difficulttess, have turned large areas of unprofitable forest into fruitful fields, have introduced law and order into districts where before dacoity ruled supreme, have taught habits of thrift and industry to whole tribes fromerly looked upon as habitual criminals, have therefore deserved well of their own and also, though in a less degree perhaps of Home Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's determination to add to the burden on their industry will be received by them with consternation. The "Madras mail" considers the Governments both in India and Ceylon should address a strong protest to the Home Government against the imposition that cannot fail to cripple a great British industry.

THE LITTLE MONSOON.

At last we have rain squalls blowing up from seawards, and many other signs that the little monsoon has burst, says the "Times of Ceylon" of the 15th instant. Rain also seems pretty general up-country and we take it that the anxious reader wishful to know if this great event has taken place may rest assured that the first act is on. The North-East however is by no means done with and a long interval is probable before the real monsoon is on in full form.

A WIDOW of an Indian Mutiny veteran at Axminster has just received her husband's share of the Delhi prize money, 1857—now 47 years ago.

THE directors of the Westralia Mount Morgans Gold Mines Company, Limited, have declared an interim dividend for the three months ended September 30, 1903, of 7½d. a share.

EURASIANS AS BRITISH SEAMEN.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S OPINION,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have now replied to the letter of the Government of Bengal dealing with the conditions under which Eurasians are at present shipped as seamen from Indian ports and stating that in consequence of the many applications for relief and repatriation which have been received by the Secretary of State for India from Eurasians who have been shipped at eastern ports under ordinary articles applying to British sailors, it has become necessary to reconsider the question of the conditions under which Eurasians may be shipped as seamen.

The Committee point out that law as it at present stands does not preclude apprenticing of Eurasians to sea service or prevent their being shipped as seamen on merchant vessels on the same terms as Europeans and that in accordance with this interpretation of law the Eurasians have been shipped as seamen under European articles and have consequently come under European conditions of employment which do not include the right of being repatriated or returned to India. The Committee are strongly opposed to any alteration and allege that difficulties referred to by the Government of Bengal appear to have arisen in consequence of the Secretary of State interpreting the law in a different manner to that in which it has been interpreted by the Government of India. There is no reason, say the Committee, why a Eurasian shipped under European articles should claim repatriation any more than a European, and trouble has arisen from the action of only a small fraction of those shipped,

The Committee think that the effect of such an alteration as it is now proposed to make would be to close the mercantile marine as an avenue of employment for Eurasians generally, as not only would they not ship but they would not be taken by shipowners if they had to be repatriated at the same time. There might be genuine cases of distress which might be dealt with in a manner in which distressed British seamen are dealt with at this and other ports viz, by being sent home at the expense of the Board of Trade, in a like manner the cost of sending similar cases back to India might be borne by the Goverment of India although in no case could it be claimed as a right.

A RAILWAY GUARD'S INSOLVENCY.

LADY CREDITOR'S STATEMENTS.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

At the Insolvency Court yesterday, Martin Charles Lucas, a guard on the East Indian Railway, received his discharge, before a creditor, an elderly widow lady, could be heard, she eventually rushed forward and implored the Judge, Mr. Justice Stephen to hear her. The insolvent had a few months previously borrowed Rs. 400 from her to get married and had Rs. 3,000 in the Provident Fund. This latter fact was withheld from his schedule. His lordship directed the Bench clerk to ensure the insolvent's attendance next Saturday, when the widow was also asked to be present.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

A fire broke out in the forehold of the steamer Itaria lying in the Hooghly on Monday night. Assistance was promptly rendered and the fire was got under after eleven o'clock. The extent of the damage caused is unknown. but it is believed to be very slight. The vessel is loading for Mauritius.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY DAMAGED.

BREACHES CAUSED BY FLOODS.

The hill section of the Assam Bengal-Railway has suffered considerable damage near Haflong owing to incessant rain for a week, which registered 23 inches in three days. Fortunately all the bridges and tunnels have escaped damage, but the railway has been breached in about half a dozen places owing to the blocking of the natural channels by debris and boulders and numerous slips have occurred in the cuttings. It is expected that the engineers who are on the spot and are working day and night will be able to shortly restore communication should fine weather supervene but there is no sign of this at present.

LORD CURZON'S DEPARTURE.

THE CHANGE OF VECEROYS.

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The ceremonial portion of the arrangements at Simla in connection with the forthcoming change of Viceroys will be simple. Lord Curzon gives a dinner party at the Viceregal Lodge to meet Lord and Lady Ampthill next Monday and there will also be a public gathering of officials when Lord Curzon leaves on the 28th inst.

SUGAR DUTIES IN INDIA.

Special duties are announced by the Finance Department to be imposed from the 1st instant upon refined and unrefined sugar imported into India from Russia and the Argentine republic and upon candy sugar from Denmark. This rate is nine rupees ten annas per cwt for refined sugar and six rupees per cwt on unrefined sugar from Russia and five rupees seven annas and four rupees on refined and unrefined sugar respectively from the Argentine.

THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

The Transport Assaye is due in Bombay on May 16th; it leaves again on 24th May and proceeds to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, APRIL 20.

The Hon'ble. Messrs. Gabriel Stokes and G. S. Forbes I. C. S. member of Council left Madras yesterday evening by special train for Ootacamund. The Hon'ble. Mr. J. Thomson proceeds thither this evening. The latter is the first competitionwallah to act as Governor in this Presidency. Nearly four years have elapsed since Mr. Thomson first became an ordinary member of the Governor's Council. Throughout this term he has been closely associated with his Excellency Lord Ampthill in the administration of affairs.

DESTROYED BY AN AVALANCHE.

SWISS VILLAGE OVER-WHELMED.

LUCKNOW, APRIL 20.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" states:—An avalanche has over-whelmed the Swiss village of Grengiols, sweeping away five houses and entombing twenty people. Twelve bodies have been recovered.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A HOTEL STEWARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 20.

The second case against Maybury, a charge of giving a false cheque for Rs. 325 drawn on Thomas Cook and Sons by N. A. Cox R. A. M. C. in favour of S. Jones came on for hearing before Colonel Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate.

The first witness Jaiwant Dabode said that on the 26th February the accused came to his shop and presented a cheque for Rs. 325. He asked whether witness could take discount and cash the cheque. He agreed to do so, having taken six rupees a commission he handed the remainder to the accused. Witness raised an objection on the score of the cheque being post dated to the 2nd April, Accused said it was a mistake and ought to be the 2nd March and he corrected the date. On the 29th witness wrote to Thomas Cook and Sons to enquire whether they had any account with Cox and received an answer stating that they had no account. He then informed the police of the matter.

Samuel Dhoopker, a clerk in the Napier Hotel, said Maybury was employed as steward there. He left the place for Ahmednagar on four days leave, but never returned. Witness did not know that any officer by the name of Cox remained in the hotel during Maybury's time. Mr. Dubois, District Superintendent was staying in the hotel on the 20th and 21st October and lost one cheque form but no complaint was made.

After a few other witnesses had been examined accused made a statement in which he said he had made a confession already before the City Magistrate. "It is a true statement of the case in the present instance, he added that I took a cheque for Rs. 325 to a marwaree. I would like to state however that Mrs. Derain told me in Calcutta that on the 3rd January last Mr. Southwood was half drunk and showed her while at the hotel two cheques and said they might be of use to him one day. Both Mr. Southwood and Mrs. Derain were staying in the Napier Hotel, the former as a dismissed servant and the latter as a boarder. I have no further explanation to give in regard to my conduct in this matter."

The Magistrate framed a charge and committed the accused to take his trial at the Sessions Court.

The accused then said he would require the attendance of Miss Southwood and Mrs. Derain.

Police Sergeant Ross told the Magistrate that the Sessions Judge was rather reluctant to summon Miss Southwood alone but as Mrs. Derain was now required there would be no difficulty in bringing her if Mrs. Derain were found in Calcutta.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

POONA, APRIL 20.

The annual boxing tournament will be held in Poona from the 2nd to the 7th May next. The number of entries this year is 81 nearly twenty better than on the previous occasion. The list of events comprises officers' competitions, heavy, middle light and feather weights for each of which the prize is a cup of the value of Rs. 100. The non-commissioned officers and men have four competitions with Rs. 150 and a cup valued at Rs. 80 as first prize and Rs. 75 and a cup valued Rs. 40 as second prize. There are also some special prizes, including one of Rs. 50 for any competitor in any class whom the Judges consider to have shown the most science, whether he wins his contests or not. There are also two prizes of Rs. 100 to be given to competitors in the two fights in any class which the Judges consider to have been the best contested at the meeting. One new feature this year is a competition for boys under 15, for which there have been entries up to the present and more are expected. Captain Umfreville, the new superintendent of gymnasia, has introduced some changes in the prizes. Instead of medals, silver cups and money will be given.

The following are the names of the competitors entered up-to-date:—Officers' competitions. Light weights:—Lieutenant Hitchcock, 45th Battery, Captain Taylor York and Lancaster Regiment; Lieutenant Stambridge Suffolks, Captains Convey and Kemp, R. A. M. C. Middle weights:—Captain Taylor and Convey. Non-commissioned officers and men's competitions:—Catch weights, Private Jackson, Bedfordshire Regiment, Sergeant Henry, Connaught Rangers, Corporal McKenney, 75ths Battery, Corporal Smith, East Lancashire Regt. Private Smith, Lincolnshire Regiment; Lance Corporal Sunshine, Royal Fusiliers Gunner Forstrey P. Battery, Middle weight.—Bombardier Gibson 12th Battery; Lance Corporals McManus and Whelan, Connaught Rangers. Corporal Keenam, 75th Battery, Private Farley, 4th Dragoons, Privates Swan Grant and Weir, Royal Irish Rifles, Private Jones and Lance Corporal Smith, Warwick Regiment, Private Hall, Leicester Regiment, Drummer Dawson, P. Battery, Private Hughes, 12th Royal Lancers, Bombardier Jones, 76th Battery, Private Crake, Durhams.

Light weights:—Private McCarthy, Suffolk's, Drummers Bollard, and McCarthy, Lance Corporals Regan and Rea, Privates Byrne and Finn, Connaught Rangers, Gunner Robson, 60th Battery, Private Rodeon, East Lancashires, Lance Corporal Blake, Royal Fusiliers, Privates Hills and Wooten South Staffordshires, Private Sabine, Middlesex, Lance Corporal O'Neill, Royal Irish Rifles, Private Beston, Carabineers, Privates Cunningham and Milton, Leicesters, Driver Webster, 45th Battery Gunner Greene, Lance Battery, Private Meniff, 93rd Highlanders, Private Hayes, Essex Regiment, Gunner Chapman, J Battery, Private Harris, Durhams, Gunner Kemp, 18th Battery and Lance Corporal Baxter, Warwicks.

Bantam weights:—Private Blundell, Bedfordshire, Corporal Blackman, 10th Hussars, Driver Cook 24th Battery, Driver Alderman, 47th Battery, Driver Miller, L. Battery, Private Scurr, Suffolks and Privates Dawd, Walsh, Condon Donnelly, Armsby, Connaught Rangers, Private Longthorne East Lancashires, Private Philpotts Middlesex, Private Byrne, Royal Irish, Private Scannell South Wales Borderers, Private Wilson, Royal Scots Driver Ansling L. Battery, Corporal Jones, 10th Hussars, Private Durhams, Private Lairne, 93rd Highlanders.

Boys' competitions, McLachlan and McCulloch 93rd Highlanders, and Cadet George Brewin, Poona Volunteers.

THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

Yesterday evening another flight of locusts passed over Poona, but this was a small one.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier-General Abbott Colonel on the Staff Nasirabad has six months' leave outside India.

Lieutenants Pritchard 52nd Sikhs and Lawrence 58th Rifles have been selected for employment in the the Punjab Commission.

The following appointments and transfers in Royal Garrison Artillery are sanctioned:—Lieutenant Lock to be adjutant and instructor in Gunnery, Rangoon. Lieutenant Johnson, 104th Company, is transferred to 25th Mountain Battery. Captain De Sausmaray 59th Company, is appointed officiating Commandant, Kohat Mountain Battery.

The following Army Medical Corps appointments have been sanctioned:—Lieut.-Col, Moffitt to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Allahabad and Narbudda districts; Major Scott to be Sanitary Officer, Punjab Command and Capt. Goodwin to officiate as personal assistant to the Principal Medical Officer. Punjab Command.

Col. Wilkie I.M.S., is confirmed as Principal Medical Officer, Assam district.

Lieutenant-Colonel Acton is transferred from the Commandant of Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden, to that at Karachi, Lieut. Adams, Inspector of Ordnance machinery, is transferred from Attock to Aden.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

The Royal Institute of Water Colours.

BACH'S PASSION MUSIC.

"A MAID FROM SCHOOL."

LONDON, APRIL 1.

AT the Galleries in Piccadilly, the Royal Institute of Painters in Watercolours holds its ninetieth exhibition. An ordinary unaspiring merit there is in some of the drawings, but very few show that strongly directed endeavour which is necessary to real attainment in art. Nay, easily counted are the drawings that have been begun with any intention to express some given thing, whether of animate or inanimate nature. A general random desire to put down what is visible results in a more or less confused impartiality, an uninterested vision, and therefore—artistically speaking—an unreal picture. With how definite an intention did Rembrandt take his etching-point, and how fixed were the subtle aims of Velazquez! Without some degree of their purpose no technical achievement of importance is possible, inasmuch as it is purpose that not only gives the impulse but sustains it, opens the work, fills it, and closes it. It is with pleasure that we pause before the deliberately decorative arrangement in Mr George Wetherbee's "Pillars of the Deep. The scale of the rocks is ably suggested by the accessory figure; there is true daylight on this shore; the objects rear themselves with a power of their own in the thin atmosphere. That the stone lacks substance is an inobtrusive fault, for what Mr. Wetherbee has set most actually before himself he has well and beautifully expressed. Mr. Winter-Shaw belongs to that school which owes its origin to the protest against what was least true in the Pre-Raphaelite movement—its desire to make all truth obvious truth. Nature has some secrets and many mysteries; her light has pauses and intervals, in which the human eye is happy to rest without explicit reports. If the Pre-Raphaelite theory was that with the objects and surfaces of an entirely and impartially explicit picture light and air and distanc will play the same tender game of hide and seek, the refutation is too easy.

The play is not made with the flat painted canvas. The painter, therefore, must express it; it is his eye, and not the spectator's eye, that plays the game. For the minor record of this mysteriousness Mr. Winter-Shaw's drawing, "In an old Cowshed," should be noticed. In another work, "When the Sun is Low and Gentle," the lighting of the cow, and the good drawing, are much the best of the picture; the cloud and field seems not only subordinate, but somewhat neglected, which is a different thing. Both of Mr. Dudley-Hardy's contributions show some motive. The drama of the wharf crowd in his "In time of War," and the almost dramatic sense of colour in "Afternoon—Tangier," make these drawings notable. "Romance" by Mr. T. C. Gotch, has the merit of skilful painting and good drawing—drawing that becomes excellent in the thoroughly studied hand, though it grows rather constrained in the more conventional rendering of the face. The moderation with which the embroidered gown is painted helps to give the work an interest more than momentary. The same quality, expressed in another manner, belongs to Signor Alberto Pisa's "Ave Maria." Unusually ambitious in the particular of size is Mr. Lee Hankey's "Nothing to Tell." The subject—a beggared young man, presumably in despair, upon a public bench, while two young women pause behind him in commiseration—needed the utmost energy of reality for success. But Mr. Hankey has not reality in any passage of his drawing, though he comes nearer to it in the faces of the girls. The man's dress has none of the intimate signs of poverty, such as Rembrandt, in his etchings of beggars, renders with a stroke. Among the landscapes, Mr. R. B. Nisbet's "Evening Landscape" chiefly claims attention. It has a welcome spaciousness in the sky, a quality that gives at once life and loneliness to the darkling land.

As Easter approaches, so the musical world of London grows gradually more silent. Eastern is the holiday time for secular music, even as it is the busy time for ecclesiastical song—a very natural antithesis. "O, vere beata Nox," the great introduceion of Holy Saturday to the morning of Easter, remains, however, in its plain-song version, one of the gorgeous things of music and it might, as a lesson in pure melody, be commended to many of our modern master of polyphony. Again, one has to recall at this period Palestrina's settings of the four "Passions." Dramatically forceful, intensely pathetic, and, in their formula, wonderfully appealling, these must always remain memorial and enduring. One might have spoken to this music in one's young days, in the poet's shining phrase, "I keep your golden hour, and will restore it. Bach's Passion Music and Handel's Passions Music show the diverging temperaments of the two masters. Bach's "Matthew Passion," for example, is intro-pective to the last degree, its intense emotion is drawn inwards, as a man might stretch an elastic band, with so powerful a force that when that emotion is finally expressed it is almost too overpowering for average humanity. The poignancy of Handel deals with the more objective side of things, although such a recitative as "Behold and see," or "Thy Rebuke has broken his heart," is almost to be described as unsurpassable in its own line. But Handel was of a more expansive temperament than Bach which is probably the reason why the quiet persistence of the immortal John Sebastian is always the signal for an enthusiastic victory, when will the iconoclast appear, one wonders, to tell us that Bach was the original of Sir Walter Scott" Dr. Dryasdust?

It is difficult to conceive why Miss Kitty Loftus should have chosen the part of Margery Goring for her short season at Terry's Theatre. In no sense does it suit her—in appearance, voice, and emotional character she was never once in the picture. This Margery Goring is a romantic, sentimental young girl, who fall in love with a handsome tutor (with ambitions as a dramatist) at a finishing schools at Brighton—a strange institution which not only possesses one resident master, but two—the other being an old Scotchman with a very thick brogue. Margery secretly marries Sydney Heriot, and her schoolfellows (not very pleasantly mannered young ladies) give a feast in her honour, the head-mistress, of course, being absent. One-half expected the play to be a musical comedy in disguise until Lord and Lady Goring arrived to take their daughter away, for her letters have hinted at a romantic attachment of some kind. The young people have to admit they have just been married. Lady Goring snubs her husband, who is inclined to be lenient, and offers to take her daughter back for two years until Sydney has made a position for himself.

Of course, Margery refuses, and when we next see her and her young husband they are starving in a Bloomsbury lodging-house (for the plays bring more revenue to her Majesty—the play is Robertsonian—than to their author). Lady Goring, determined to rescue her daughter from such misery persuades Sydney that he should allow Margery to live apart from him for a time, and then tells her daughter that Sydney had confessed she is a drag on his work. Here we have journeyed far from comedy. Indeed, Lady Goring's interference is true enough to life, and the idea if properly worked out, might have made a rather interesting play. Sydney takes to drink but evidently he still writes plays, for shoals of manuscripts which he never opens arrive. At last Lady Goring plays her triump card. On Christmas Eve—how well one knows that Christmas Eve!—she calls on Sydney and proposes that he should enable Margery to free herself from the marriage. But the idea which might have promised a good deal if Sydney could be made to believe that his wife really wishes to divorce him, comes to nothing, and there are the usual reconciliations. Lord Goring asserts himself, and an actor-manager has practically accepted one of those plays.

The author is sadly conventional in his treatment of the serious scenes; but there is a vein of wit in the play which might have been worked with more success if the subject had been more strictly a comedy subject. As it is the two are inextricably mixed and the author has not the unerring touch which is required for the blending of the two. His comedy (sometimes unintentional) often mars his tragedy. In short, as it stands, "The Maid from School" is a crudely naive piece of work, and with a heroine who never looked the part it did not even hold its audience in scenes which otherwise should have appealed strongly enough to primitive emotions. The acting was fairly good. Mr. Barnes made the impossible Scotch professor seem possible; Mrs. Sam Sothern was a dignified and natural Lady Goring; and, except for a touch of false vocal sentiment, Mr. Herbert Sleath was excellent as the young husband. The reception of the piece, could not have been very encouraging to Miss Kitty loftus.

On Saturday afternoon, at the St. James's Hall, Professor Johann Kruse gave the twentieth concert of the season, a concert which, apart from the interest of Mr. Kruse's own quartet of players, was made remarkable by excellently fine pianoforte playing by Mr. Leonard Borwick. Mr. Borwick, who played Schumann's Faschingsschwank aus Wien, is one of the most excellently refined Schumann players of our time. trained (as we understand him to have been) absolutely in the school of Schumann, he has learned many of the intimate secrets of that master's musical poetry. Schumann was the Keats of music. He wrote for certain intimate places of the human soul into which very few other musicians have entered. His imagination and his fancy were of a delicately remote character. Not a particle of rhetorical sentiment ever came near his brain; in a word, he was one of those prophets of art who by their aloofness; include within their music a strange element of prediction. These thoughts were paramount with us in listening to Mr. Borwick's playing on this occasion. Nevertheless, we are bound to add that, at times, Mr. Borwick was a little too emphatic, not so much by any feeling of violence on his part, as by a too facile indulgence in a desire for obvious contrasts. He was applauded enthusiastically, and gave for encore a Mozart pianoforte piece. Mr. Borwick plays Mozart with intimate delicacy, and with a thorough knowledge of the master's intention. Mr. Frederick Austin was the vocalist of the afternoon, and sang pleasantly and attractively. His voice is exceptionally good, but we should like to perceive in him a finer technicial accomplishment. The vocal quality is ripe; but in his singing we thought to note a certain crudeness, which, however, time and steady practice ought to remove.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. OCEANIEN.

THE following passengers will sail to-day, at 1-30 p. m. per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Oceanien from V. Dock No. 1 for Marseilles &c. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 12-45 p. m. sharp. Native servants and ayahs, and deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed, at 11 a. m. with all their baggage:—

Lt-Col F W P Angelo
Mr K V Amin
Mr O Anderson
Lt L P Andersen
Mrs Barwell
Mr S H E B de
Mr Bullivant
Mr E Chambers
Mrs and Miss Corlett
Mrs Chanter
Mrs H D Cama
Lt B G S Clarke
Mr J B Dickie
Mr A Duckworth
Lt C H Dale
Mr A M Ellis
Mr G W Ekins
Miss Field
Mr M Fakira
Mr J A Fairchild
Col and Mrs G M Giles
Mr and Mrs Grunberg, and child
Miss E J Gregory
Mr and Mrs Galreath, and 3 sons
Mrs Gerard
Lt A S Higgon
Mr Hart
Mr and Mrs Hasted, and 2 children
Col Sir and Lady S Jacob
Miss M B Khan
Miss B B Khan
Mr F M Kanga
Mr H W Kember
Rev P LeBoucher
Lalchund Chuhacmal and 2 friends
Mr A Lefschetz
Mr V S Lobo
Mr H de Maura
Mr J Meyer
Miss Massey
Mrs N Mistry
Maharaja of Rajpipla H H
Mr J B Murzban
Mr D E Mody
Mrs J C Mayes
Miss Mayes
Dr and Mrs H D MacCulloch and 2 infants
Mr A Mellor
Mr and Mrs H O Moore, and 2 infants
Miss E Moore
Miss T Moore
Miss R Moore
Capt and Mrs W C Nicholson and infant
Major A Nicholls
Dr E D Patel
Mr P B Press
Mr E R Papa
Prince Vijasingji
Mr W A Prenitt
Mrs Quicke, nurse and 2 infant
Mr J Roberts
Mr Rosnoblet
Mr H de Sarzec
Lt [illegible] Seymour
Maj and Mrs J S M Shen and infant
Mr and Mrs G H Streatfield
Mr F X de Souza
Mrs C J Searle, nurse, and 3 children
Mr D Smith
Miss A Schwartz
Mrs P T Spence
Mrs Thieme
Mr and Mrs R D Tata and infant
Capt W S and Mrs Traill nurse and 2 infants
Lt C D W Uniacke
Mr B Wadia
Miss Wheler
Mrs Weimberley
Mr H C Wickman
Mr and Mrs Bravard and 2 infants
Mr and Mrs Trape
Mr and Mrs Farand
Mrs Hibon and 3 daughters
Mr and Mrs Massakouski and 4 infants
Mr and Mrs Texier and infant
Mr Badoz
Mr and Mrs Bemissez and infant
Mr and Mrs de Gaillande and 6 infants
Mr Dicto
Mr Masson
Miss Fard
Messrs Marion, Petits, Ballotte and Badais
Mr Graizies
Mr and Mrs Fronnot and 4 infants
Mr and Mrs Santoni and 4 infants
Mr and Mrs Jourdam and 1 infant
Mrs Andre and 3 infants
Mr and Mrs Biswain
Mrs de Prinsac and 2 infant
Mrs Minguet and 4 infants
Mr Besse
Mr Baloffe
Mr and Mrs Caisson
Mr Boisseau
Mr Guyna
Mr Briant
Mrs Laverant
Mr Kurtz
Mr and Mrs Baudet
Mr Munnels
Mr Mugnerat
Mr Gantro
Mr Micaud
Mr Gray
Mr A Clapin
Mr de Pretti de la Rocca
Dr Trechmen
Mr and Mrs and Miss Lelieve
Mr A Loureiro
Mrs Petit and 3 children
Mr Lieger and Miss Roufay
Mr and Mrs P Devaux
Messrs Duronnett and Lavissier

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander Wilson R. I. M. arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon which port she left on the 9th inst, having called at Calicut on the 17th enroute. She brought the following details:—2nd Lt. Belcher R. W. Kent, Nursing Sister Bartlett A. M. N. S. Assist Surgeon and O'Donoghue I. S.M. D. Master Gunner Newton and wife, R. A. Staff, Store-keeper F. A. Dubash, S and T Corps, Mr. Rapose, clerk, Government P. Press, 48 European details, 2 women and 2 children and 9 followers.

SWINDLING IN BOMBAY.

THE DUPE OF MAGICIANS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Mr. P H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Bartley charged Mahadoo Rama, Succaram Sonoo, Raghoo Pandoo and Raoji Vithoo, with cheating one Krishna Gainoo in respect of Rs. 53 in cash. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant lived in Coppersmith Lane, Mazagon, but owing to the continuous presence of some dangerous characters in the locality, he resolved to quit the place. The first accused dissuaded him from taking such a step and told him that he would employ some magician to drive away these men by means of magic. The complainant agreed. On the following day the accused brought the second accused to the complainant's house introduced him as "Deo Rushi" i. e. a spiritual preceptor. The latter asked for Rs. 2-8-0 to buy materials for performing the "Jadoo" and another sum of Rs. 14 for his trouble. The complainant gave the money and went with the two accused to a field at Worlee, where the second accused sat down to perform magic. While he was thus engaged the third accused came up and representing himself to be a policeman, charged them with performing magic against some persons. He then arrested them and while they were on their way to the police chowkey, he asked for Rs. 10 from the complainant to let them off. The money was fetched and paid to him, and he then allowed them to go. Two or three days afterwards the first accused paid another visit to the complainant and offered to have the "Jadoo" performed for nothing. Accordingly the complainant and the first two accused again went to Worlee on the 15th instant. The second accused commenced the ceremonies as on the former occasion, when the third accused again appeared on the scene in company of the fourth accused, dressed as policemen, and made a pretence of arresting them; but they let them go on being paid Rs. 30. On the 17th instant the fourth accused met the complainant at Pydhownee and took him to his house, where he attempted to extort some more money. It then struck complainant that he had been duped. He reported the matter to the police with the result that the accused were arrested. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1 to one year's, No. 2 and 3 eight months, and No. 4 to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

YOGA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In fulfilment of the promise contained in my letter published in your issue of the 5th instant, I propose to deal with the system of "Yoga" which according to my Shastras, gives man the power of predicting accurately and profusely.

Taking a long survey of the history of the Aryan religion, we find that "Yoga" has always been held to be its life and of its very essence. The Hindu Religion is not merely an intellectual opinion vivified and sanctified by faith, but is one also that is to be realised in human consciousness by the practice of "Yoga." In short, it is to be both idealized and realized. This association of the theory and practice of religion in the technical sense, we take, has always been propounded with vigour by Hindu spiritualists from time immemorial. In Vedantic books, in Puranas, in Kirtans, in poems, Sanskrit as well as Prakrit, the necessity of the combination, we mention, has been sought to be brought home with emphasis to every Hindoo mind, but it is to be regretted that the salubrious preaching of the shastras is seldom followed out in actual life. While you find the tenets of the Hindu Religion in the mouths of myriads of men, there is not the least desire of realizing those tenets in human consciousness by "Yoga" practices. We may say in the words of Lord Krishna of the Bhagvat-Geeta that "That Yoga" of ancient repute has all gone out of vogue (sa yogo nashtah, parantapa)." India is teeming with hundreds of temples and we should naturally expect them to be the places where great yogis are bred up and trained. But unfortunately, such is not the case. The mission of these temples is considered as fulfilled, if the worship of the idols in a stereotyped fashion is carried out, if occassionally the Hindu doctrines are preached and great festivals held. But "Yoga" is not talked of, nor practised; notwithstanding this, every Hindu will fight knee deep in blood if the mightiness of "Yoga" and Yogis is ever seriously denied.

A sort of revulsion against the stereotyped forms of worship is noticeable throughout India. It is a feeling common to all rationalized minds both on the conservative side and the progressive side of Hindu society. But while the progressive side has lost all faith in Yoga and would simplify religion as much as possible by ridding it of its ceremonialism the conservative side yields to none in its faith in Yoga and Yogis and will never allow the progressive side to prevail till Yoga is tried and its futility shewn. This faith in Yoga begets, in my opinion, a keen thirst for Yoga practices in young ardent minds. But there are no institutions where this thirst can be gratified. In the conversation, which is reported to me by a friend of mine, between him and a Paramahansa, who is staying at Dader, the only answer, that could be obtained from him when informed, in reference to his condemnation of the hold which Theosophy is gaining on the young minds of India, of the thirst for Yoga practices and of the absence of institutions where it could be gratified, was that there was no necessity of going to Theosophy for Yoga as Yogis could be found in the woods. "Go to them" he said, "and you will have what you want." This hardly grapples with the difficulty mentioned by me and will not suffice to stem the tide of educated public opinion in favour of Theosophy, whose charm consists in its promise of initiation in Yoga practices which require to be tried before they can be rejected as futile.

Though Yoga, as shewn above, is out of fashion, it is not altogether extinct. There are great Yogis to be still found in the different parts of the Himalayas particularly at the places where the lakes called Ravanahrid and Manasa are located, on mount Girnar and in Tibet. Here the great Yogis are ardently following their Yoga practices. When you happen to come in contact with them, they strike you as wonderful beings. In the Buddhistic convents in Tibet the great Lamas there are daily found giving instruction to their pupils in Yoga practices. Before we go into the technical details of Yoga, we give the names of great yogis both ancient and modern. This mention is necessary to shew that Yoga is a reality and not the dubious science which name is commonly givin to it.

The acient Yogis whose names are transmitted by tradition and universally venerated here are Yogee Shiva, Yogee Sukhdeva, Yogee Lomasharishi, Janak Muni, Raja Man dhata Ramchandra, Krishna Bhagwan and Sagara. Among modern Yogees we may mention Ramcrishna Paramahansa of Bengal, Tailang Swamee of Benares, who died in 1890 and whose life for at least three hundred years could be accurately traced in one body, Shree Swamee of Akalcote a wonderful saint who impressed every body who came in contact with him with the wondrous yogic powers he possessed and Shree Daneshwar Maharraja, a saint and a through master of yoga practices. In Tibet we may mention three Lamas Kuthmichand Balahichand and Delai Lama as the great yogis professing Buddhist religion known to me. There are found great yogis on mount Girnar and there are yogis on the Himalayas who are 2000 years old and whose age can be ascertained from their eyelashes which have grown but have not yet turned grey.

Having shown how high a place Yoga occupies in Indian metaphysics and what eminent names have been associated with it, let us now examine the details of yoga rather closely. The first question that occurs to one is 'What is Yoga"? It is a discipline whereby the powers in man are to be so trained that they will attain their utmost development and will realise and respond to the subtlest and minutest influences which bear on him from outside. Ordinarily we train the body, the intellect and the mind. But these subjective powers are trained by means of objective influences. But these objective influences are not always all of the same sort and not always available in the same degree to all. Now the question is "Should man suffer by being under the necessity of attaining developments under external influences, which are variable, not always at command and which are not adequate to draw out all the powers in man"? Are there no internal methods, not variable but constant always available and which give exercise to all the powers in man? We say that such methods do exist and are furnished by yoga practices. Their importance is nowhere so recognized as in my country the country which holds the torch of spiritualism to the world.

The theory of development by introspective methods is that the soul, the animating cause of every thing, is divine, and indivisible with the supreme spirit. Its powers are great and wonderful. The soul has to be trained to use its higher powers and not simply those it ordinarily shows when receiving and responding to superficial impressions through physical organs. If the soul is made conscious of its higher powers, it becomes amenable to the subtler influences in nature. Now Yoga is a process whereby the soul becomes conscious of its higher powers and developes them by using them upon things in nature. The foundation of Yoga is called "Chittavrittinirodhas" i. e. restraining the mind from its outward activity and fixing the same on the self." The first thing to be done in Yoga is to train the body so as to remove its inelasticity. The elasticity and strength of the body are secured by means of what are called "Asanas" or seats The fat of the body and the stiffness of the joints are removed. You can take any position you please for hours together without exhaustion. It is said that these "asanas" come by permutations and combinations to the figure of 8,400,000 These asanas, it is said, give health to the body, besides curing diseases.

Having capacitated the body for any movements and postures we choose and for now so long a time we please, the next thing we have to do is to concentrate the mind, i. e. the "Chitta," on the devine principle within us which vitalizes every thing in the body; and emancipation from phenomenal life is attained when the union of mind and soul is effected. Now in order to effect the concentration we speak of, we must have clear notions about the spirit or soul, which must be learnt from the metaphysical treatises on the subject or from a Guru, and we must digest and assimilate them by incessant contemplation and revision. These instructions are embodied in the three catch-words of "YOG," Kathana, (receiving scriptural knowledge) Manana (reasoning about scriptural truths) and Nididhyasa (realisation and assimilation of those truths). With such conviction, about the nature and character of the soul, we have to fix in contemplation the mind on it with patience and fortitude against odds in belief that the goal promised is not a myth but a vivid reality which is reachable. These instructions are conveyed by the four catch words of 'Yoga" viz. Dhyana (contemplation) Dharana (patience) Dhriti (fortitude) and Pratyahara (absorption). You have to proceed according to these instructions and maintain the mind in the attitude suggested therein in the four conditions in which you find the soul, till the final union is effected. The four conditions of the soul are Jagriti (wakefulness) Swapna (the dreaming state), Sushupti (the state of sound sleep) and the Turya state (where in the separateness of one's self from the soul is banished from all consciousness).

With such bodily and mental equipments, we have to obtain the control of the vital breath in the body so as to set its current inwardly up through the Kundlini vein till it reaches the Kamalachakra in the brain were the most wondrous powers are located.

The vital breath suffusing the organs of perception and action makes them operative. When these operate, they operate so hurriedly that only surface impressions and not deeper are received. Besides, there is in this hurry, no scope for the operation of the subtler elements in man which brook no disturbance and which require calm and tranquility for their work. Hence to allow the subtler elements in man to operate, the vital breath has to be gradually withdrawn from the grosser elements and carried to the higher ones till it works in conjunction and union with the soul. All these elements work through 70 veins or Nadis in the body which have their joint in the heart and are connected with the Kamalachakra in the brain; of these veins, Ida-Pingla, and Susumna, are the principal ones. The vital breath accumulates in the abdomen and at the heart. The breath accumulated in the abdomen reaches the Kamalachakra in the brain through a hole called Brahmavandhra, it becomes the vehicle of the subtlest and most powerful influences emanating from the root of things in their original purity and not as refracted and diverted by filtration and reception through phenomenal incrustation.

While the breath is being withdrawn and carried to higher elements it increases in power by concentration and causes the subtler elements to operate fully. There is the temptation to use the higher powers which are lost by the breath being diffused and not concentrated. These powers are known as Siddhis, which enable you to achieve the following result.

You know the past, present and future (trikalatva); you can keep aloof from everything else (adwanda), you can read the thoughts of other people (parichita), you remain in water without being drowned and in fire without being burnt (agnisiddhi); you can turn poison into ambrosia, you become invulnerable and unconquerable (aparajaya); you can enter the body of another, leaving your own (parakayapravesha), you can die at your pleasure (Ichhamarana), you can play and sport like gods (devakreeda), you can get what you want, nothing can resist your operations (apratihata), you can assume any form you please (kamarupa), you can go fast like the mind, you can travel in your astral body, you can hear from a distance you can live without food and water (anurvimativa), and you can see things however distant they may be.

You have to forego the temptation to use these Siddhis or powers and, by conserving the energy of the vital breath and preventing its diffusion, you are enabled to have Samadhy i. e. to unite your breath with the soul through the chord called Kundalinee which is of such great importance in Yoga that it is thus immortalized by the Marathi poet and saint Dnaneshwar:—

To Kundalinee Jagadamba Je Chaitanyachakravartichi. Shobha Jaya Vishwabijachya Kombha Sawalee Kelee. (72).

Dnaneshwari, Chapter 6, verse 72,

(That chord is truly the mother, she is the grace of the sovereign soul, she gives shade and shelter to the roots of the creation).

My readers will thus find how Yoga gives powers for accurately and profusely predicting. Only a Yogee can at once particularize amplify and verify the somewhat vague indications of man's destiny given by palmistry, phrenology and astrology Here we conclude our notes with cordial thanks to all those who have been the occasion of their production and publication. If they show any faults, they are my faults and not the faults of the sciences I use for predictions.—Yours &c.,

PANDIT RAMNARAYEN.

Astrologer and Yogashastri of Cawnpore.

Kalkadevi, April 19.

NEEDS OF THE DAMAUN DIOCESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With a view to spread education in his diocese, His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun has, by a pastoral letter, signified his intention to his clergy and laity of establishing a fund under the designatinn of "Pius X Fund" for the purpose of opening schools at certain places in his diocese. The proposal has evoked much discussion and many suggestions have been put forward. My object is not to add further to the discussion, but to suggest to his lordship that before the scheme has been launched, the following wants may be attended to for the reasons very briefly stated under each of the heads specified below,—the moneys required being obtained from the Royal Patron pending the completion of the scheme and the accumulation of funds:—(1) "A Diocesan Orphanage." The need of this is self-evident. The parishioners of his diocese have no claim upon the orphanages of the Archdiocese of Bombay. It is necessary to have an asylum for destitute orphans, when thrown upon the tender mercies of the world by the death of their parents. Parsis and other native communities have such asylums for the helpless children. (2) "Diocesan Schools teaching up to the Matriculation. One of these should be situated in Salsette and another in Bassein; the positions in both cases should be central. The great bulk of the population in Salsette are his Lordship's parishioners; they have not a single Catholic High School in Salsette, much time is lost in travelling, and a similar school is needed for Bassein under the control of the Bishop. All the Catholics of Bassein are his Lordship's parishioners. The Archbishop of Bombay has not a single church there, Bassein is very badly in need of a high school. (3) "The Diocesan Seminary." Damaun is not a healthy district and besides it is a distant place. Were the Seminary removed to a healthy spot in Bassein or Salsette, it would draw more pupils to it and its usefulness would be enhanced, for reasons which need not be enumerated.—Yours, &c.

A PARISHIONER.

REDUCED FEES IN PROPAGANDA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent signing himself "Dominicus" in your issue of the 22th instant, makes an attack on certain well-known Catholic schools. In justice to these institutions, I beg to point out the nature of his calumny.

Speaking of the necessity of establishing new R. C. schools "in Bandora and other parts of Salsette" he writes:—"It is a notorious fact that admission to institutions subservient to the Propaganda Mission is refused to children who cannot pay full fees, no consideration being given to whether the parents of the children can afford to pay full fees or not. At these institutions also the authorities concerned invariably reply that they cannot make any reduction, even when they are convinced that some of these cases are deserving of consideration."

How absolutely false these statements are may be shewn by consulting the books of the two largest institutions at Bandora under the Propaganda Mission—books periodically inspected by Government officials. In the Boy's Day-School there are about 380 pupils. Of these about 355 pay reduced fees, and only 25 pay full fees. In the Girls' Day-School there are about 220 pupils, of whom some 200 pay reduced fees, only 20 paying full fees Moreover two additional facts are to be noted:—First, the reduction as a rule is so great as to bring the fees down to a mere nominal payment—and second, the great majority of those thus educated practically for nothing belong, not to the Propaganda misison which establishes and supports these schools but to the Padroado jurisdiction.—Yours, etc.,

VERIFY YOUR FACTS.

ANDHERI GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present state of health of the City has compelled many to flee from here and seek refuge in the suburbs and it has been my lot to be sojourning at Andheri which is indeed a very convenient resort. Thanks to the philanthrophy of a Parsee Lady there is a water supply from the Tulsi Main no matter how inadequate. There is also a bazar where fish meat and vegetables can be had, but of the quality of the article sold I cannot speak with a word of praise. Curiosity led me to make some inquiries and I find that the bazar is the property of a Hindoo who is the Government Police Patel and is invested with 3rd class Magisterial powers What use therefore of complaining? Should however any person point out to the policemen doing duty there the bad state of the flesh or fish there is no better result. With the exception of a limited few, the residents are an ignorant lot and there is no one to represent their grievances to the proper authorities, witness the rules on building fines which from the time of their incubation have been viewed with absolute disfavour by the ryots and condemned with silent indignation. The residents are therefore helpless I hope this letter will attract the attention of the authorities and that the existing anomaly at once put a stop to.—Your &c.,

A SOJOURNER.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cameron, Mr J
Davies, Capt A F
Neumann, Lt C W
Olivier, Col H D
Pringle, Mr W
Shaw, Miss
Spence, Mr R A
Twemlow, Lt G H E
Thompson, Major W A
Thompson, Mrs
Wells, Mr E J
Yates, Lt R J

FROM BRINDISI.

Tower, Rev C M
Tower, Rev N P
Tower, Mr B H

FROM PORT SAID.

Legge, Mr G E
Murray, Mr D S
Silky, Miss

FOR KARACHI.—Day, Lt-Col J

THE Postmaster-General is known pleasantly in the lobbies as "Sunny Jim." Lord Stanley is true to the name. He is all smiles, good humour, and a bristling Mark Tapleyism, says the "Birmingham Gazette."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court, yesterday.

RE VASONBRAO MADAVRAO.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac for a petitioning creditor moved for an adjudication of the abovenamed person as an insolvent. His lordship granted the application, and ordered the party to file his schedule within thirty days.

RE MAHOMEDALLI MULLA ABDULALI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave for substituted service and for an adjournment of the date for an application to be made for an interim order. His lordship granted the application.

RE HAJEE MAHOMED RAHIMKHAN.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of Mirza Mahomed, applied for a rule nisi, calling upon the Official Assignee to show cause why that portion of the order passed by Mr. Justice Russell, which related to the production of documents, should not be rescinded.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, on behalf of the Official Assignee, had no objection to the rule being granted, provided the applicant undertook not to take away further documents from the Court, and not to destroy them.

Mr. Davar gave the undertaking in question, and the rule was granted and made returnable on the 4th May next.

Mr. Setalvad asked for a date to be fixed for the examination of witnesses on the order passed by Mr. Justice Russell at the instance of the Official Assignee.

Mr. Davar asked for an early date to be fixed for the hearing of the rule.

Mr. Setalvad pointed out that Mr. Justice Russell was on one month's leave.

His lordship fixed the examination for the first day that Mr. Justice Russell sat in court.

RE HUSANALLI LUKMANJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Mankar opposed the application, saying that the insolvent had not filed his affidavit in time.

His lordship adjourned the matter without protection to the insolvent.

RE SHAIK OOMAR SHAIK YAKUB.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the matter of this insolvency for the purpose of entering up satisfaction, was adjourned.

RE GORDHANDAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Kirtpatrick moved, in accordance with notice that a day might be fixed for the hearing, the proceedings stayed, and an order given for the inspection of the books of the petitioning creditor, Sukhanand Gurmukhrei, for the purpose of cross-examination. On the allegations of the petitioning creditor that Gordhandas was indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 13,678, that he had suspended payment, and had been giving undue preference in respect of certain claims, and that in a summary suit filed against him for the recovery of Rs. 25,000, an attachment before judgment had been issued by Mr. Justice Tyebji, Gordhandas was adjudicated an insolvent on 30th March by an order of Mr. Justice Russell. This order was served on Gordhandas at five o'clock in the evening and he immediately took steps to have the order annulled on the following grounds among others:—He denied that Sukhanand was his creditor, and said the only transactions he had with him were in respect of Broach cotton in which no delivery was given or taken, and which were wholly wagering contracts, and therefore invalid. There was no fraudulent transference of goods as alleged. Payment was not suspended by him and his shroff had been carrying on his business. He knew nothing about the summary suit, and no summons was served on him in respect of it. His own name was Gordhandas Radhakison and not Gordhandas Dwarkadas. Counsel said his client could have resisted, or at all events, contested the adjudicating order, and the proceedings taken under it on this ground only, but he refused to do so and wanted to meet each of the petitioning creditor's statements on its merits, and took steps to have the order set aside in the regular course. But the order was confirmed by Mr. Justice Russell, who stayed the further inspection of the insolvent's books until to-day. An injury was done to his client, and a greater one would be done if his books were allowed to be inspected by the petitioning creditor to find out his business. Gordhandas was preparing to file an appeal from the order of adjudication, and if proceedings were stayed in the meanwhile, nothing would be lost thereby especially as the books were in the Official Assignee's office. Gordhandas had denied the petitioning creditor's claim and he asked for permission to inspect the creditor's book to see on what he relied upon for his claim.

Mr. Davar said insolvent was adjudicated in the name of the firm. When the insolvent applied to have the order rescinded, Mr. Justice Russell held that the mistake in the name did not matter much, it might be rectified, and the adjudication should stand and be held valid, as the grounds on which it was made were good. Mr. Lowndes, who was for the insolvent, then applied for the stay of the proceedings including the inspection of books. Mr. Inverarity, the speaker, and Mr. Carnac were counsel for the creditors, and it was contended that proceedings could not be stayed before the Official Assignee. But as the insolvent disputed the creditor's debt, the creditor might be given liberty to prove his debt. This was done. This had been the practice and it was followed in this instance also. If the parties were dissatisfied with the proceedings before the Official Assignee, they came to the Commissioner, and when again dissatisfied, they went in appeal. In Re Kalidas Keshavji, 25 Bom., the Chief Justice and Justice Starling had specifically held that the investigation in the first instance must be before the Official Assignee.

After some further arguments, the Commissioner ordered the hearing of the matter to be set down on the first sitting after the vacation, no further inspection of the insolvent's books to be had during the interval. He made no order as to the inspection of the petitioning creditor's books by the insolvent. There was to be no stay of other proceedings, and the order for the stay of inspection of insolvent's books was not to affect the right of the other creditors.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges—Ganesh and Naran Madhavjee Bhoi; Ebrahim Fattal Memon; Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan; Morarjee Waghjee Thacker; Tagbhai Jafferjee; Balajee Luxmon; Keshrilal Karorilal Kundalwar; Gulam Husain Ali Moghal and Harjivan Purshotam Bhat

LATOUR D'AUVERGNE'S HEART.

STIRRING MILITARY SCENE IN PARIS.

AN imposing and picturesque military ceremony took place on March 30 in Paris in connection with the handing over to the nation of the heart of Latour d'Auvergne, the first grenadier of the French Republic who was killed on the heights of Oberhausen on June 27, 1800.

At 9-15 the cavalry, infantry, and artillery assembled in the courtyard of the Gare du Lyon, Latour d'Auvergne's regiment—now the 46th of line—taking up the post of honour, with its band and colour. The silver urn containing the heart, which had been brought from Grenoble, stood on a pedestal in the waiting-room, and was handed by Colonel Le Comte du Pontavice de Heussey, the lineal descendant of the great military hero, to the officer commanding the guard of honour.

The captain of the 46th Regiment then advanced, and, following a quaint old custom, called out "Latour d'Auvergne?" There was a deep silence as the oldest sergeant in the regiment answered, "Died on the field of honour"

The urn was then placed on a specially prepared wooden stretcher, and Latour d'Auvergne's sword and a gold wreath were deposited beside it.

The urn was carried by two non-commissioned officers, and the large crowd which lined the route respectfully uncovered as the procession passed through the streets of Paris, across the Sully Bridge, and along the Boulevard St. Germain to the Invalides, where more troops were waiting to receive the urn with military honours.

The band of the Republican Guard struck up the "Marseillaise" as the President of the Republic, accompanied by the Minister for War and a number of generals in brilliant uniforms, arrived on the scene, Colonel Dupontavice then formally handed over the heart to the nation, the gift being acknowledged by the President.

M. FAGUET ON FEMINISM.

"F. L.," in the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes:—M. Emile Faguet, always worth reading, has lately given tongue on the eternal question of feminism, and declares that while all professions are now open to women—in France, be it understood—there are few in which they are welcomed. This is due, in his opinion, to their having begun at the wrong end, and having insisted on legislation in their favour rather than on educating the public into demanding it for them. Hence, though he betrays a sneaking affection for the old theory that marriage is the best career for a girl, he suggests to the sex that they would do well to confine their attentions for the present to businesses requiring order and regularity, such as pharmacy, horticulture, and wonderful to say, conveyancing. As he says, they have already proved themselves admirable as clerks and have in many public offices replaced with great advantage to the State the mere man who, states M. Faguet, has always the fidgets in his legs, and is much better employed in going about the country as a commercial traveller or a clerk of the works. A well-sugared pill, but bitter to the aspiring female.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

M. Curie, one of the discoverers of radium not long ago declined the red ribbon. This at first was taken as showing extreme Republicanism, but the real reason (says "Truth") is that his father, a meritorious doctor, who has always practised in the poorest part of Paris is still undecorated. At the same time he does not see how, with any fairness, he could be decorated if his wife were not similarly honoured.

An advertisement in a London paper runs thus:—"Are you worried? (In any way.) Consult in strict confidence, Mr.—" The name and address are given.

From interesting study made by an Italian medical journal as to the dangers incident to Army surgeons during the war, it appears that, in the Russian Army at least, the doctor runs quite as much danger as the combatant. During the Crimean War 334 Russian surgeons perished, out of a total of 2,839 employed. During the Russo-Tukish War 531 Russian surgeons died in the hospitals and lazarettos connected with the army. A campaign like that against Japan in pestilential regions of Asia, can hardly fail to greatly increase the doctor's danger.

Belle, in the "World" says:—I hear the Queen has purchased many Irish tweeds and poplins to wear during her visit to Ireland next month. They are mostly grey or lilac, but the shades are most becoming.

Mme. Sarah Grand told a Tunbridge Wells audience an amusing personal story recently. Two old ladies were shown into her drawing-room recently, she said, and as she rose to meet them one exclaimed. We have come to see Mme. Sarah Grand. That is my name replied the authoress." Gasping the visitors sat down with an apologetic expression to the effect that madame was not the lady they had been introduced to as the authoress of the Heavenly Twins though they thought they "could see a likeness" Then it was all explained. While staying at a Folkestone boarding-house a lady had represented herself as Mme Sarah Grand to the two old ladies and had presented them with her autograph copied, apparently, from one of the illustrated magazines.

Of all nations there is none in which the common people are taught to regard the Throne with more reverence than in the two strangely different, but in this respect strangely similar, empires of Russia and Japan. The Czar is the "father of his people." Even the Russian sentry who cannot read salutes his Emperor with "Christ is risen, my father," and the Emperor straightway answers "Christ is risen, my brother," and kisses him. The reverence of the Japanese soldier for the Mikado is deeper even than that. The Mikado is little less than a god. None the less, the Mikado, like the Czar, is throwing himself into the combat with all the energy of a Crusader. Ten years ago he surrendered £30,000 for his country's sake Now he has decided to give over his whole fortune into the public treasury, while his Empress devotes herself to the welfare of the sick and wounded. Even in this twentieth century (says "The King") the age of heroism is not yet passed.

The engagement of M. Santos-Dumont and Miss Lurline Spreckles, daughter of an American sugar king, is causing some talk in France. According to the Paris correspondent of "Truth" they had met in an hotel, where the lady and her parents took a floor, A mutual admiration and affection sprang up. Mr. Spreckles opined that Santos flew too high in aiming at his daughter, and he and his wife decided that it was best to return home, taking Miss Lurline with them. Miss Lurline fell ill on her return. The opposition of Mr. Spreckles diminished, and Santos Dumont has gone to the United States. A "mot" of Miss Lurline is repeated. Where the "roturier" named of Dumont was slightingly spoken of to her, she retorted that his titles to nobility were sky-high.

Among the collection of snuff-boxes, miniatures, etc, formed by Mr. C. H. T. Hawkins which came under the hammer lately, was a circular snuff-box of gold, enamelled lavender-colour, and with a cameo of the Empress Catherine on the lid. The box was presented by the Empress Catherine of Russia to Sir Joshua Reynolds, to whom she sent with her own hand a letter from which the following is an extract:—'I have read, and I may say with the greatest avidity those discourses pronounced at the Royal Academy of London by Sir Joshua Reynolds which that illustrious artist sent me with his picture. In both productions one may easily trace a most educated genius. I recommend to you to give my thanks to Sir Joshua and to remit him the box I send as a testimony of the great satisfaction which the perusal of his discourses has given me, and which I look upon as perhaps the best work that was even written on the subject."

Among the trees which are to be cut down to make room for building operations on the part of the grounds which surrounded Addiscombe, the old East Indian Company's Military College, where Earl Roberts and many other eminent soldiers were trained, are several which have a historic interest. Their trunks are covered with the names of former cadets, and on one those of Havelock, Outram, and Grant are still distinguishable There is also standing at Addiscombe a tree under which, tradition says, the first Duke of Marlborough and Peter the Great sat and talked together.

The following appears in an American contemporary:—"The members of the Orchard Campaign Club, of Madison, N. J. were suffering yesterday from the effects of an indigestion meeting' they attended the previous night, and which was intended to test the digestive organs of the guests. "An idea of the manu: Lobster salad and ice-cream were served on the same plate, while caviar and pate-de-foie gras were provided in like proximity.

AN arrangement to publish daily newspapers on board Transatlantic liners has been made with the Shipping Trust and the owners of the French and German lines. The news is to be communicated by the Marconi telegraph system, but the advertisement pages will be printed before sailing in the ports of arrival or departure During the first three days of the voyage of eastward-bound vessels from New York news will be transmitted to them from the American shore stations of the Marconi company, while for the rest of the voyage the ships will receive their news by the same system from England. The process will be reversed in the case of vessels, bound to the west from Great Britain. The news will be edited at the headquarters of the enterprise, which will be either in London or New York. The first issue of the papers is to be on May 15.

Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and if pains dart through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get out all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.

We have the following letter from Mr. R. J. Kowald, of Mannum, So. Australia. Mr. Kowald also sends his photograph.

"I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which laid me up for a long time. I tried a great many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I thought it would be just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me, for after taking one bottle I was better. The swelling began to go down, the pains began to leave me, and I felt better in every way. After taking only five bottles I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will publish during May in his Colonial Library Mrs. Campbell Praed's new novel "Nyria." The story is cast in the days on Domitian, and the principal scenes are laid in the Rome of the decline and fall. Mr. Justin McCarthy, who has read the manuscript, speaks of it in the following terms: "I can say that it has impressed me deeply by the vivid reality with which it enters into, describes and illuminates the life of those far-distant days—Mrs. Praed's book seems alive from first to last. Its men and women are living figures and the ways and habits of Domitian's Court, even when they are most strange to all our modern ideas, are made to seem in these animated chapters as real and as natural to us as if we had been personally familiar with the society which they illustrate. I shall be much surprised indeed if the reading world does not find in the sparkling pages of Mrs. Praed's forthcoming novel something like a living restoration of that dead past."

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is adding to his Colonial Library a book by Mr. E. E. Kellett, entitled "Birds of a Feather." It gives a picture, from a boy's point of view, of life at a big public school. It is full of amusing incidents, and very diverting are the scrapes into which the boys get, and from the direful consequences of which they are rescued through the ingenuity and ready tongue of one "Hoppy." There are many to whom the book will irresistibly recall the memory of their own past school exploits and hence it should meet with a warm welcome.

Another addition to the series is Mr. A. G. Hales's new novel "The Watcher on the Tower." The period of the story is that of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, and the great Emperor is himself introduced. The scenes are laid partly in Russia, partly in England. The central character is a Jew, Eli Gotschalk, alias Mr. Thornton, and the book as a whole has a distinctly pro-Semitic tendency. It breathes a deep sympathy with the oppressed Hebrew race in their unshaken faith in the Eternal Watcher on the Tower who keeps guard over his chosen people.

Mr. W. H. Mallock has largely rewritten his story "Veil of the Temple" since it appeared serially in the "Monthly Review." The novel has a religious atmosphere, as the sub-title, "From dark to twilight," might suggesst. It will shortly be published in book form by Mr. Murray.

Every spring we are visited in London by the leading American publishers, who come in quest of books for the autumn. The first arrival this year is Mr. George Harvey, the head of Harper Brothers, who reached England yesterday. In another month Mr. G. H. Putnam will be in London for his annual visit.

In 1866 Venice was in the occupation of the Austrians, and that event in its history gives the colour to a book which Mr. Murray is just publishing. The writer is the Hon. Alexander Nelsen Hood, a son of Viscount Bridport. He describes the volume as a "romantic narrative rather than a novel in the common acceptance of the word." It sets romantic events in the framework of Venetian life.

A piquant story of Tennyson as an epicure is told by Lady Ribblesdale in the Nineteenth Century. The poet, she says, once went unexpectedly to lunch with Max Muller at Oxford:—And, on seeing cutlets and a chicken on the table, remarked that it was the sort of a luncheon one would get at any wayside in. He was given the liver wing of the chicken, upon which he remarked. "The liver wing is the only privilege a Pœt Laureate gets.

Photography is coming to be a great handmaid of literature, and, indeed, it would be hard now to conceive the book-world without it. A book which Mr. Murray is publishing on the moon will be notable for its photographs. It is by Mr W. H. Pickering, of Harvard University, where, as appears, the atmosphere is very suitable for astronomical photography. This enables Mr. Pickering to accompany his summary of our knowledge of the moon, with a complete photographic atlas.

Mr. Ernest Vizetelly's life of Emile Zola will be published by Mr. Lane in the early summer. Mr Vizetelly's name has been intimately associated, with Zola's writings as the English translator of many of them. He enjoyed Zola's friendship for years, was thoroughly acquainted with his work, his views and aspirations, and was admitted to his confidence at momentous periods of his life. In this book we shall have a picture of Zola's home life, as as well as of his literary career, and some hitherto unpublished details relating to the Dreyfus case.

The Burns country is the subject of a book by Mr. C. S. Dougall, which is appearing through Messrs. Black. It is to be a companion to the volume on the Scott country. It describes the home and social life of Burns, gives sketches of his contemporaries, and incidentally traces his development as a poet. The country traversed includes Carrick, Kyle, and Nithsdale, places which have other attractions besides their association with Burns. Such a book as this should be especially useful to the many southerners and Americans who, when they go north, like to visit the land of Burns.

With the approach of summer guide-books get to be in demand, especially now when they are published so cheaply. A further series of volumes are at present being printed by Messrs. Methuen for their Little Guides. Mr. A. L. Salmon is writing on Cornwall, Mr. E. S. Roscoe on Buckinghamshire, and Mr. J. A. Nicklin on Shropshire. Then Dr. Cox is dealing with Hampshire, Mr. F. G. Brabant with Berkshire, and Mr. J. E. Morris whith the North Riding of Yorkshire. It will be the country visitor to London who will find most use for the volume on St. Paul's, which Mr. G. H. Birch is preparing.

Sir William Lee-Warner has had a great deal of material to work from, in writing the life of the famous Marquis of Dalhousie. Most of this material has lain in boxes for nearly half-a-century at Dalhousie Castle, the ancestral home of the family. It includes about a hundred and fifty volumes of bound up letters, besides other papers and MSS. The biography will throw much light not only upon the career of Lord Dalhousie himself, but upon the history of India during the period of his Viceroyalty. In a word, the publication of these records will, it is thought, supply new facts for the elucidation of old controversies. Messrs. Macmillan have the biography nearly ready.

Still another Napoleon book. It deals, however, with the great world of which he was the centre in rather a new way. The title of the book is Napoleon's British Visitors and Captives 1801-1815, and it is by Mr. J. G. Algar. He is well-known in journalism, and also for several books, of which perhaps Englishmen of the French Revolution has been most read. In this new one Mr. Algar gives a vivid sketch of the general dislocation of the personnel of the various European States caused by the Napoleonic War. He traces the adventures of many individuals whose fortunes were made or marred by Napoleon, and incidentally various curious details are given from hitherto unexplored sources in the French arch ives.

"Don't give up the ship," was the exclamation of Captain Lawrence, the Commander of the Chesapeake which fought the historic duel with one of our own ship during the American War of Independence. It is a curious fact that although Lawrence's name is more familiar than the names of most of the American sea captains of his time, little is known about him personally. It is this circumstance which has induced Commander Gleaves, of the United States Navy, to collect all the available material about Lawrence for a volume which Messrs. Putnam are soon to publish. There has been, it seems, an opinion on the part of some Americans that the Chesapeake was lost by reckless and unwarranted over-confidence. Commander Gleaves says that one reason why he has written his book is to correct this erroneous impression.

Mr. Arthur Davenport, who has lived in China for years, has written a book entitled China from within. Its particular subject is indicated in the sub-title. A study of opium fallacies and missionary mistakes. In the first part of the book Mr. Davenport endeavours to refute the assertion that the Boxer rising, and our wars with the Chinese, were due to our encouragement of the opium traffic from India. In the second section he discusses the missionary question and advocates a total change from the present method of propaganda. This he holds to be entirely unsuited to the Chinese character, and a constant menace to the peace of the country.

A sixpenny edition of Sir Walter Besant's story For Faith and Freedom is announced by Messrs. Chatto.—A novel by Miss Dorothea Gerard will appear with Messrs. Methuen on April 14. It has the title, "Made of Money."—Brothers is a story by Mr. Horace. A. Vachell which Mr. John Murray announces. It will be ready on April 26.—Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer has prepared a volume of verse which Mr. John Macqueen will publish. It is entitled "The Faces of the Night."—Messrs. Putnam are publishing an edition, with eight hand-coloured illustrations, of Christopher North's Christopher in his Sporting Jacket.—Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson's book on the New Forest will be published by Messrs. Methuen on April 21. It has four illustrations by Miss Lucy Kemp Welch.—A series of books especially suited for a girl's library is to be published by the Walter Scott Company under the title, the White Robe Library. The first volume will be by Miss Sarah Doudeney.

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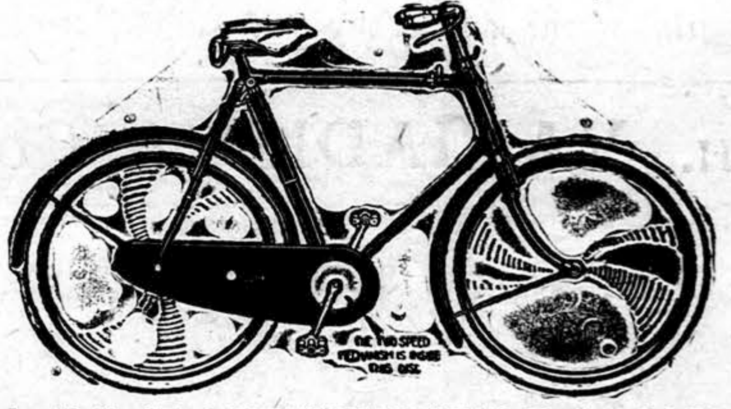
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

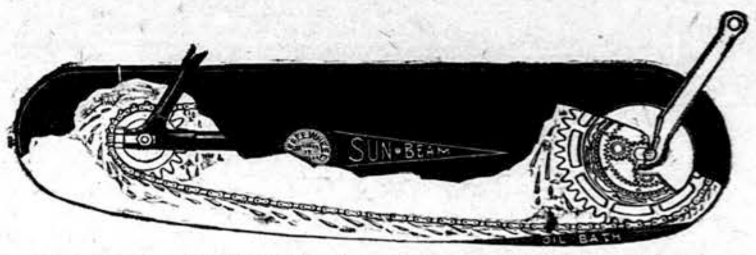
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

RIDE A ROYAL SUNBEAM,


THE TWO SPEED MECHANISM IS INSIDE THIS DISC

Fitted with the latest TWO-SPEED GEAR, Back pedal Rim brake, Dunlop 1904 tyres, Free wheel and the popular

THE LITTLE OIL BATH GEAR CASE



with Lamp, Bell tools, complete. Price, Rs. 325.

SOLE IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.,

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

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CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.

The "ENSIGN" Cameras.

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼ × 3¼.

Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

The "SANDERSON" Cameras.

Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.

Regular Model	Prices from	£6 17 6
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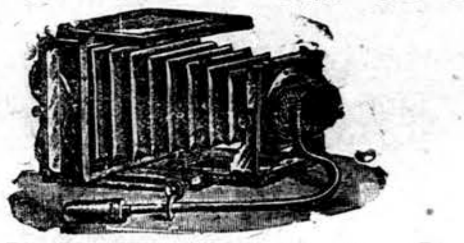
GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
KEEPS IN ALL CLIMATES
PREPARED BY DISSOLVING IN WATER ONLY
1/6, 2/6 & 11/-

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

32, HORNBY ROW.
BOMBAY.

LIGHT CLOTHING FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

We are the largest and cheapest Shirt makers in Asia.

Soudan Twill Shirts ready made ...	... Re. 1-0 each.
Woven Gauze Shirts ready made ...	... Re. 1-4 each.
Tennis Shirts made to measure or ready made..	Rs. 1-8 each.
Field Tunic Shirts, with linen cuffs...	... Rs. 2-4 each.
Twill Tunic Shirts, four fold cuffs...	... Rs. 2-4 each.

VIYELLA over 30 patterns to choose from.

Day Shirts ...	Rs. 6-12 each.	Please write for samples of Viyella Rs. 1-10 per yard.
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White Twill sleeping suits for the Hot weather Rs. 2-14 the suit.

Our Rs. 3-15 Travelling rug is the best value in the world size 54 by 70, weight 3¾ lbs.

OUR LEADING LINE.

GENT'S MERCERISED TUSSORE SUITS.

PRICE

Rs. 14-8.

Made in a variety of shades, samples and self measurement forms forwarded upon application.

SPECIAL VALUE LINES IN THIN CLOTHING.

Grey Flannel Trousers	From	... Rs. 7-8 per pair.
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White Serge Trousers	„	... Rs. 14-8 per pair.
Cotton Tweed Suits (Complete)		... Rs. 14-8.
Real Assam Silk Suits (Complete)		... Rs. 28.

QUITE A NOVELTY, NEW ALPACAS.
Alpacas in greys, blacks, stripes, fancy checks, and colours. Does not stretch or lose its shape in wear. Prices for Coats and vests.
A 1 Quality Rs. 14-8. A 2 Quality Rs. 16-8. A 3 Quality Rs. 21-8.

White Drill Trousers made to measure.

NOTE THE PRICE, Rs. 30 per DOZ. pairs.

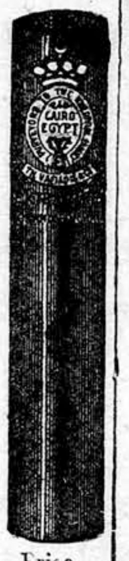
INDIA GAUZE VESTS. We have the largest stock and are the cheapest retailers in India. Prices from Rs. 9 per dozen for 36 inch.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Price per 100 Rs. 7.



Price per 100, Rs. 5-8

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engs.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop!

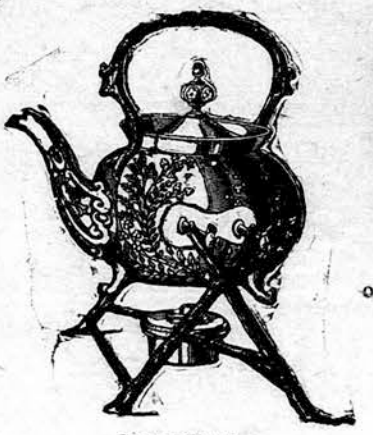
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla. Worli, Dadar. Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

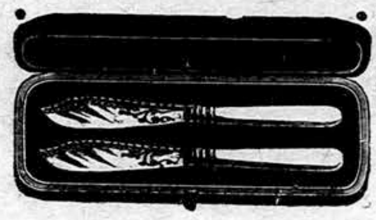
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

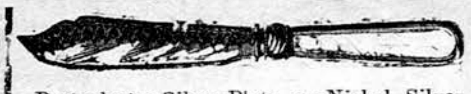
BOMBAY & POONA.



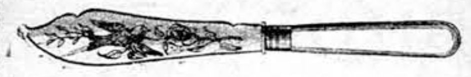
Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 33.



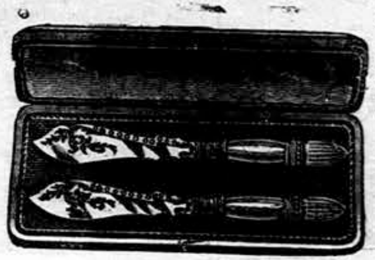
Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.



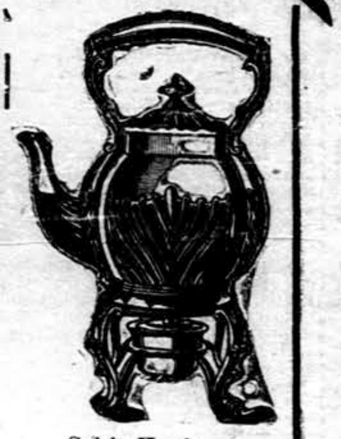
Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.



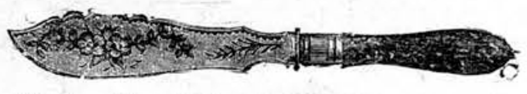
Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



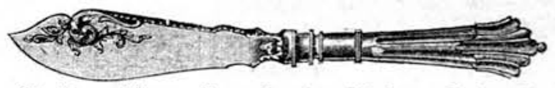
Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30. Plain, complete, in case. Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.



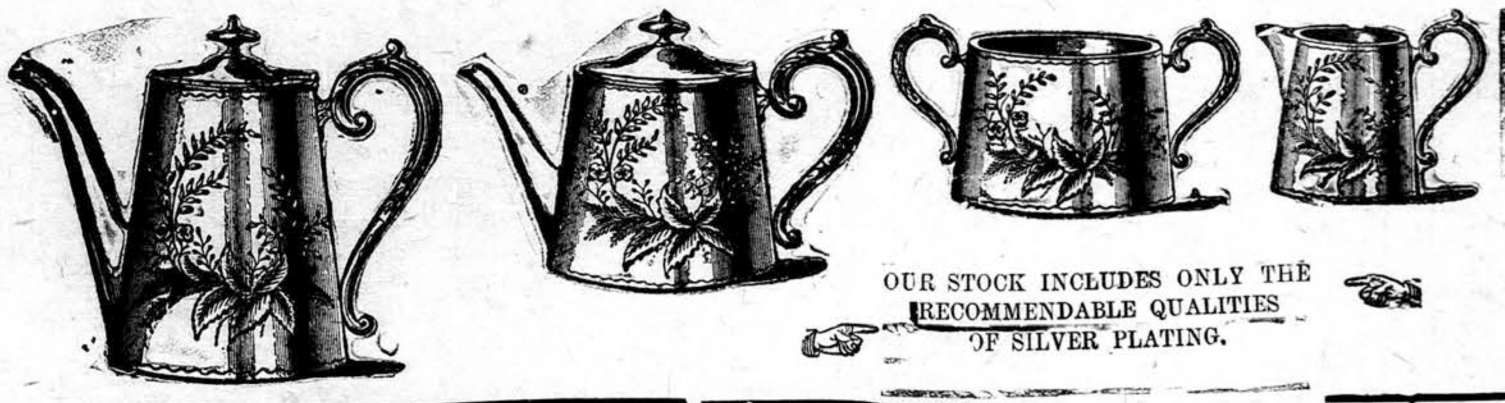
Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.



Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle. Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

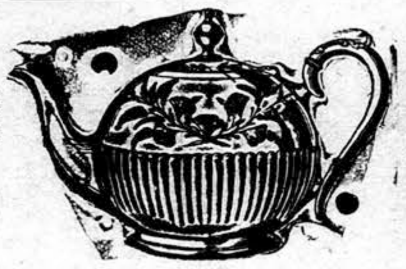


Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved. Rs. 32.

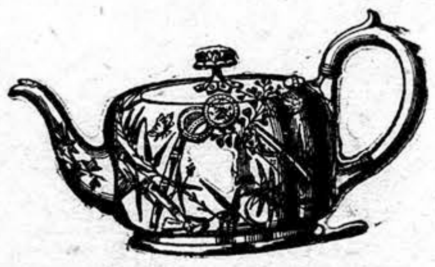


Complete TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE, 4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated, Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

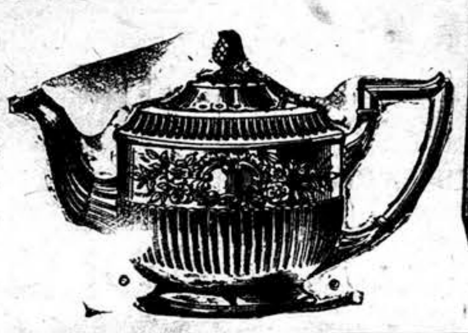
OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.



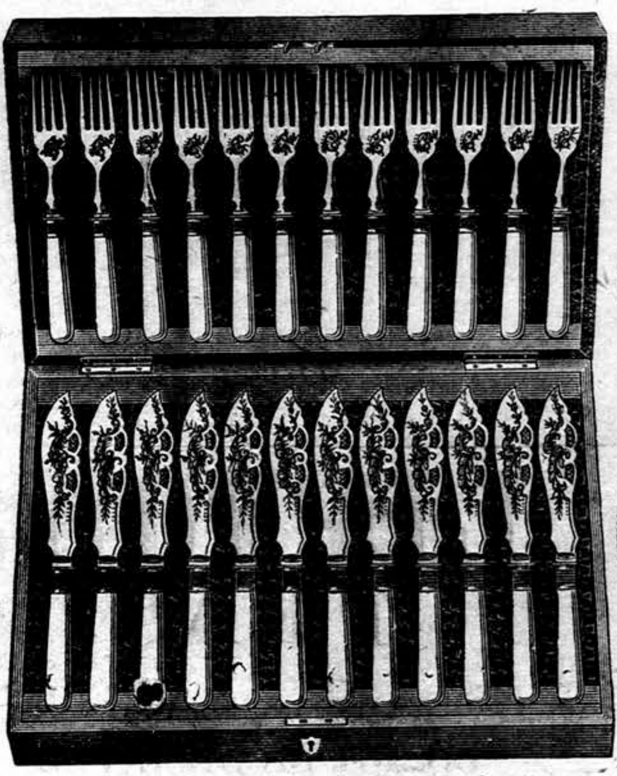
Teapot.
Fluted and engraved Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.



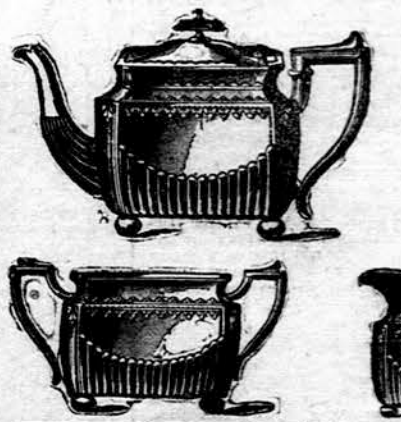
Teapot.
Choicely Engraved Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal
Rs. 26.



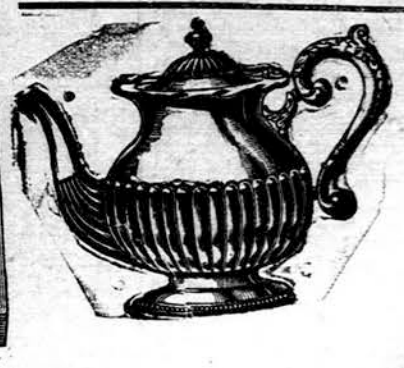
Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. 1 doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.



Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated. on pure white Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.



Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

DRESSELHUYS

DRESSELHUYS Cigars are made in all shapes to suit everyone But their quality is [illegible]

Dresselhuys

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—
D. T. KEYMER & CO., 1-1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

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Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the House, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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